Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,640. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—12 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

GREATER NEW-YORK DEAD

Killed in the Senate After a Bitter Personal Debate.

SENATOR BRADLEY ROUNDLY SCORED

The Fate of the Police Reorganization Bill Probably Indicated by the Vote on Consolidation.

ALBANY, May 9.—The Senate to-day killed the Greater New-York bill by a vote of 15 negatives to 14 affirmative votes.

Before this was done there was a hot discussion, which was full of mud slinging from one side of the Chamber to the other. The Republican leaders, O'Connor and Lexow, exploited Senator Bradley's "deal," charging that he had made an alliance with the Tammany Senators to defeat the Police Reorganization bill, in return for their help in defeating the Greater Cities bill. Senator Cantor denied that there was a "deal," so far as the minority was concerned, and he accused O'Connor and Lexow with being insincere in their wishes to pass the Police Reorganization bill, hinting that Thomas C. Platt did not want it passed.

The following Senators voted for the Greater New-York bill: Messrs. Childs, Coggeshall, Donaldson, Higgins, Kilburn, Lexow, Mullin, O'Connor, Parsons, Pound, Raines, Robertson, Smelzer, Stapleton—14.

The following voted against the bill: Messrs. Ahearn, Bradley, Cantor, Coffey, Collins, Guy, McMahon, O'Donnell, O'Sullivan, Owens, Parker, Rice, Sullivan, Wolf, Wolfert—15.

The following did not vote: Messrs. Lamy, Persons, and Reynolds.

All through the debate on the Greater New-York bill, the Police Reorganization bill was linked with it. It is common opinion that the two died together to-day. Mr. Lexow will call it up Monday night, if all the Senators known to favor it are in the city at that time. Senator Wolfert, whose vote is necessary, went home to Brooklyn after helping to kill the Greater New-York bill to-day, and will not be back until next week.

Few men have ever been personally attacked by their fellow Senators as was Senator Bradley to-day by Senators O'Connor and Childs. Senator O'Connor based his charges on Mr. Bradley's declaration of his own willingness to support the Lexow Police bill, only on condition that a referendum amendment was attached to the Greater Cities bill, as published in The New-York Times last Saturday. He declared that the Senator had confessed to a correct deal which was a proper subject for Grand Jury investigation, Senator Childs with great vehemence, accused Senator Bradley of posing as a reformer, better than his associates, and now that the crucial test has come, of having entered into corrupt negotiations with the minority.

Senator Coggeshall, who had voted against the bill on Wednesday, voted for it to-day.

WERE HOPEFUL TO THE LAST.

Advocates of Consolidation Felt Sure the Bill Would Be Passed.

Up to the last minute yesterday most of the prominent advocates of consolidation were hopeful, and did not anticipate the defeat of their measure. In Brooklyn the consolidationists were relying on what they declared were the positive pledges of support from Senators Reynolds, Wolfert, Coffey, and Owens.

Andrew H. Green, Chairman of the Municipal Consolidation Commission, was seen at his office early in the afternoon. He was hopeful the bill would pass, and did not appear to anticipate defeat. He had not heard the news from Albany.

"I see by some of the papers," he said to a reporter for The New-York Times, "that there was, as alleged, some sort of a deal between Mr. Platt and Tammany Hall. How can that be? The friends of Mr. Platt very largely voted against tabling the bill yesterday. This certainly does not look like a combination between Mr. Platt and Tammany Hall. What I am surprised at was that Democrats voted to lay the bill on the table.

"The bill is not dead. I can hardly conceive that the Legislature would fail to respond to the voice of the people. The bill will be passed.

"That Loyal League crowd of Brooklyn has been haunting the Legislature. In it are men whose fancied property interests array them against the interests of the community at large."

James Matthews, President of the Consolidated League, and one of the most earnest and active consolidationists in Brooklyn, had not heard of the final action of the Senate when called upon early yesterday afternoon by a reporter for The New-York Times.

"I have not lost faith in the success of the bill," he said. "I think it will be passed at the present session of the Legislature. Senators Coffey, Wolfert, and Reynolds have all promised to vote for the bill on its final passage.

"It is a mistake to suppose that only the people of New-York and Brooklyn are interested in this measure for consolidation into the Greater New-York. The people of Westchester County are wildly in favor of the passage of the bill. There is the same state of public sentiment among the people of Richmond County.

"The men that go back on the Consolidation bill in the Legislature cannot expect anything in the future from their party. The consolidation vote in Brooklyn last Fall was 70 per cent. of the whole vote. This was a very large, an unusual, in fact an unprecedented, vote for a measure of this kind. This is shown by a comparison of the vote on consolidation with the vote on the constitutional amendments. The vote was not only large, but thoroughly representative.

"We will remember and punish this Fall those who vote against the Consolidation bill."

Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn, before the news was received yesterday from Albany, admitted he was apprehensive the bill would not pass. He charged political crookedness and treachery.

"I was in Albany yesterday," said Mr. Grout, "and I saw several of the Brooklyn Senators after the Consolidation bill was called up and laid over. I was given to understand the action taken by the Senate was simply by way of favor to Senator Bradley, who said the moving of the bill was a surprise to him, and he was not prepared to discuss the measure. The vote was 17 to 14 in favor of the motion to lay the bill on the table. A change of 2 votes would have made the vote stand 16 to 15 in favor of the bill.

"Two Senators, Messrs. Coffey and Reynolds, told me yesterday there were in favor of the bill, and only voted to lay it on the table to oblige Mr. Bradley. Both assured me they would vote for the bill on its final passage. Senator Bradley wanted to make a speech against the bill. He opposed the bill because it did not contain a referendum clause. Senator Wolfert did not vote yesterday. Mr. E. F. Linton says he understands Mr. Wolfert will vote for the bill.

"Personally, I feel a great deal of anxiety about the fate of this bill. It looks to me as if they were playing so much politics with it that they are making a mere pretense only of obeying the voice of the people expressed at the polls last November, and intend to pass the bill so late in the session that its defeat will be possible by the adverse action of Mayor Schieren. He would have ten days in which to take action on the measure, and if the Legislature meanwhile adjourned, he could finally kill the bill by adverse action. Mayor Schieren has expressed himself as against the propositions embodied in this bill. That is, he has expressed himself in favor of the appointment of the Consolidation Commission conjointly by him and Mayor Strong of New-York.

"I called Senator Lexow's attention to this danger at least two months ago. He wrote back agreeing with me, and saying the bill ought to be passed at once. But he has not advanced it until now, because it has been mixed up with the New-York political bills. Consolidation has no place in politics, and politics has no place in consolidation.

"I think Thomas C. Platt has been using the Consolidation bill for political purposes. I think he is willing to endanger and to sacrifice consolidation for his own political advantage.

"The politicians grouped the three or four New-York Police bills and the Consolidation bill together, and made a little calendar of them, putting the Consolidation bill last. It has to take what's left.

"Why didn't they advance the Consolidation bill two months ago? Why has all this time been lost?

"I think the Legislature has paid very little attention to these Brooklyn fellows who have been at Albany against the Consolidation bill. They have made themselves ridiculous, and have not cut any figure. It is easy enough to get petitions by paying for them. The bulk of the names on the anti-consolidation petition belongs to school children. A button for a signature! That was the price. I am opposed to a referendum clause in the Consolidation bill on general principles.

"The vote for consolidation was large and representative. It is true the majority was small, but it would have been much larger had the people known Tammany Hall would be overthrown. The anti-consolidationists are only trying to sweep back the tide."

Sanders Shanks, Secretary of the Consolidation League of Brooklyn, said:

"I think the bill will pass. Yesterday's action in the Senate was merely a 'bluff,' made in order to get the Police Reorganization bill before the Senate and beat it. Senators Coffey, Wolfert, and Reynolds all stated to me positively that on the final passage of the bill they would support it."

An effort was made to obtain from Mayor Schieren an expression of his views, but the Mayor did not stay long at his office yesterday. He left early, telling Private Secretary Palmer he had a headache. Mayor Schieren has been chary of giving public expression to his views on Consolidation bills. He is known to have been opposed to the present bill, and he sent a different measure to the Legislature, embodying the principles he was in favor of. He is quoted as having stated that, while as a merchant he was in favor of the Consolidation bill, as Mayor of Brooklyn he was opposed to the measure. Some of the Brooklyn consolidationists, however, said yesterday they believed the Mayor had about come around to the point where he favored the bill.

ADVANCE IN STOCKS AND BONDS

A Prosperous Day at All the Exchanges—London a Heavy Buyer—Distribution by the Bond Syndicate.

The bullish feeling which has persistently asserted itself for several weeks made itself felt in the security market yesterday with overwhelming force.

It carried everything with it. Buyers plunged into purchases as if there could never be another reaction. Cotton, grain, and provisions joined in the buoyancy, in which stocks and bonds set the example.

A busy and prosperous day at all the Exchanges settled the conviction in many minds that a genuine bull movement had at last set in for permanent account.

When business at the Stock Exchange opened, London had been buying American securities so briskly for several hours that prices far outpaced the home equivalent of Wednesday's closing. Arbitrage dealers could almost literally pick up money from anything in the active list. This foreign activity gave a tremendous impulse to home feeling.

A boom in prices resulted. Orders continued to multiply. Those who had short contracts took fright, and added to the demand. Securities that had remained quiet even in the late reopening of possibilities came from their hiding places. Nearly every sign for the day was plus. Full units of advances appeared not infrequently, and among the most active of the trading stocks there were gains of 2 per cent. or more. The day's volume of sales ran to an exceptional total, even for good times.

As often happens in strong movements, the news was all one way. The foreign exchange market, which recently posted rates at which the Treasury would have been drained of gold under conditions strictly normal, and which had been weakening this week, opened demoralized. Free offerings of bills broke the morning figures. In the afternoon another break occurred, and demand bills closed at $4.87½. Whatever the cause of the break, the exchange market acted as if foreigners had been stocking up with American securities in such quantities that they might soon have to send gold here to pay for them. Positive reports leave no doubt that they have added to their American investments. If this shall continue as in the last few days, the anomaly of a rush of foreign gold in early Summer may be presented to the delighted view of investors. Conditions in sight certainly lean more toward imports of gold than exports, regardless of the bond syndicate.

It was said yesterday that London was absorbing low-priced Americans at a rate not equaled in any day for several years, 50,000 shares of such stocks, with $1,000,000, being estimated as the early purchases.

Local causes were not wanting to explain the day's advances. Additions to the dividend list were freely predicted. Good reports came from all directions. Not the least important of them was one that promised a fresh stock of money for local use. It was announced that to-day the bond syndicate would distribute to its subscribers $12,000,000, being the repayment of 40 per cent. of the cash advanced by them to pay for the American half of the new bond issue. The return might be much larger if the syndicate did not prefer leisurely methods. It is understood that the subscribers may expect all of their money back in a short time, plus about 8 per cent. profit, but subject to charges of proper expense under the contract.

The point on which the market seized was that this cash would doubtless be added to that now in the banks, and that it must have the effect of making money plentiful for a brisk market.

Will Deliver the New Bonds.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Assistant Secretary W. E. Curtis of the Treasury Department, Logan Carlisle, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, and several clerks of the Treasury Department will leave New-York May 29 for Europe to deliver to the Morgan-Belmont representatives in London the United States 4 per cent. bonds of 1925, allotted to the European holders under the agreement entered into Feb. 8. The amount of the bonds to be taken over by the party is about $30,000,000. They have all been executed and are ready for delivery.

The Treasury gold reserve jumped $3,500,000 to-day, standing at the close of business at $95,039,868. The gold came from the Belmont-Morgan syndicate.

MRS. SCHMIDT WAS LEFT ASHORE

Her Four Little Children Carried Away in the Columbia's Steerage.

Mrs. Martha Schmidt of Cincinnati, Ohio, engaged passage on the steamship Columbia of the Hamburg-American Line, for herself and four children, the vessel sailing yesterday from Hoboken.

Just before the hour of departure Mrs. Schmidt went ashore to do some shopping. During her absence the ship started, and when she reached the pier she saw it going down the river.

The little children were left in the steerage of the steamship. None of them is old enough to explain their plight.

The steamship line's officials cabled to Hamburg to have the children cared for. The mother will be sent over on the Persia, which will sail to-morrow.

Col. Grant Visits Police Stations.

Police Commissioner F. D. Grant is beginning in the station houses to learn the working of the Police Department.

He made a round of unexpected calls yesterday, visiting first Capt. Pickett in the "Tenderloin," then going to West Forty-seventh Street, and several other stations.

In the West Thirtieth Street police station he wrote his name in the blotter, and listened to Capt. Pickett's suggestions. Wherever he called he examined the station house from cellar to roof.

MEADE TO RETIRE IN JUNE

The Rear Admiral Relieved of Command at His Own Request.

RECENT FRICTION WITH SUPERIORS

Admiral Ramsay Likely to Succeed to the Command of the North Atlantic Fleet—Promotions to Follow.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The statement in The New-York Times, a few days ago, that Rear Admiral Meade would soon retire from the active list of the navy has been confirmed by his announcement that he will retire June 11 His request to be relieved of the command of the North Atlantic Squadron has been granted.

Several reasons have been advanced for Admiral Meade's action. It is asserted by his friends that he was embarrassed while in command of the North Atlantic Squadron by the attitude of the Navy Department, which, they say, was unfriendly in the extreme.

Another story is that he became incensed over the order, which removed the cruiser New-York from the North Atlantic Squadron.

The Admiral himself has not advanced any reason for his retirement. The fact is well known here that since his last promotion his views have clashed with those of the department, and on one occasion he was severely rebuked for his unwarranted conduct in connection with a court-martial to which he was assigned.

In the language of a naval officer here, Meade has been "puffed up" ever since he became a Rear Admiral, and his attitude toward his superiors was calculated to result in trouble.

The termination of Admiral Meade's naval career has been expected in naval circles for some time. His health has been at times precarious as a result of wounds received in the civil war, throughout which he distinguished himself, exhibiting bravery verging almost upon recklessness. To these wounds his friends attributed his great excitability and nervousness, which have kept him continually in dispute with the Navy Department since he was placed in command of the home fleet last August, a month before he was promoted to the highest naval rank.

Under ordinary conditions Admiral Meade would not retire until Oct. 9, 1899, when he would reach the age limit of sixty-two years, but he has taken advantage of the forty-years' service clause, which has been available to him since October, 1890.

Admiral Meade's disaffection has been of long standing, but until recently he has ignored the lack of confidence placed by the authorities in his sound judgment. During his cruise in the West Indies, he was subjected to closer restrictions than are usually placed on Commanders in Chief of stations, and on at least two occasions his actions have been emphatically disapproved by the Navy Department, the first when he wrote a sharp letter to the Consul at Curacoa, assuming authority over him, and the second when his indorsement in the case of Fleet Surgeon Kershner's failure to attend a call from a merchant vessel was reversed by Secretary Herbert.

He took as a personal affront the Secretary's decision not to send him to the Kiel Canal celebration, while taking his best ships from him temporarily, and it is believed at the Navy Department that Meade's formal letter of May 7, which reached the department yesterday, asking to be detached and given a month's leave, and announcing his intention of retiring on June 11, was impulsively written.

It is said that there is a contest between Admirals Ramsay and Walker over the place of Commander in Chief of the North Atlantic station, made vacant by the retirement of Meade.

Admiral Walker is the senior officer, and by his rank would be entitled to this duty, but Admiral Ramsay's application was first filed. In addition to this fact, Ramsay has been on shore duty since 1889, while Walker completed his last term at sea in August, 1894. There is every likelihood that Ramsay will be detailed to succeed Meade.

It is reported that Capt. Robby D. Evans of the New-York will succeed Ramsay as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

Meade's retirement will make unexpected promotions in the navy. It will advance Commodore L. A. Beardsley, now in command of the Pacific station. He has occupied the grade of Commodore less than a year. Beardsley will not be retired until 1898.

Capt. John A. Howell, commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, becomes a Commodore. Commander Nichol Ludlow becomes a Captain, and Lieutenant Commander C. C. Todd, who is Inspector of Ordnance at the Norfolk Navy Yard, will become a Commander.

Lieut. Gottfried Blochlinger, Lieutenant of the Junior Grade Leroy M. Garrett, and Ensign W. B. Hoggatt, on duty in the Coast Survey, will each be advanced.

There is a report that Lieutenant Commander Robert E. Carmody, who has been on duty at the Washington Navy Yard, will be placed on the retired list, on account of failing health. He is a New-York man, who entered the navy in 1860 as an acting midshipman.

His retirement will promote to the grade above Lieut. Perry Garst of the Naval Academy, Lieutenant of the Junior Grade C. C. March, and Ensign A. M. Beecher of the Raleigh.

HURT WHILE PLAYING POLO

H. O. Havemeyer and Messrs. Waterbury and Allen Injured—Mr. Havemeyer Thrown Under His Horse.

WESTCHESTER VILLAGE, N. Y., May 9.—H. O. Havemeyer, son of T. A. Havemeyer; "Mortie" Waterbury, son of James M. Waterbury, and Frederick B. Allen were injured this afternoon during a game of polo.

Mr. Havemeyer was after the ball full tilt. He reached it and made a drive. His pony slipped, and before he had time to get from the saddle he was on the ground under the horse.

It is feared that the internal injuries he sustained are serious.

Mr. Waterbury was thrown, and his ankle sprained. His fall was much the same as that of Mr. Havemeyer.

Mr. Allen's leg was badly bruised.

FINANCES OF THE WHISKY TRUST

Final Report of the Experts on the Books of the Combination.

CHICAGO, May 9.—The final report of Experts O'Brien, Harrison, and Bugbee on the operations of the Whisky Trust has been made to Receiver McNulty, and was filed with Judge Showalter, in the United States Court, this afternoon. The report lacks the sensational features that attended the investigation of the experts into the early history of the trust. It deals simply with the business of the trust for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1894, and the operations from that period to Jan. 28, the day the receivership was granted by Judge Grosscup. Accompanying the report of the business operations is a balance sheet to Jan. 28. There are no notes accompanying the report. "We found nothing requiring any notation." said Mr. Harrison, one of the experts.

The report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1894, shows the net earnings of the distilleries to have been $946,203.31, out of which there was a surplus of $617,613.30. For the ten months ending Jan. 28, the earnings of the distilleries were $368,909.34, and the surplus was $126,413.56. The total surplus profits from the organization of the Trust are given as $4,101,164.67.

The total receipts for the year ending March 31, 1894, were $1,847,980.68, and the expenditures $1,350,275.49, leaving a balance in cash of $497,705.19. The total receipts from Apirl 1, 1894, to Jan. 28 last, were $1,912,099.06, the expenditures were $1,749,368.62, and the cash in hand $162,730.44.

The balance sheet shows that on Jan. 28, the capital stock and investments were $38,348,997.23. The current assets were $1,635,142.64, and the current liabilities $551,590.15. The surplus assets are given as in the totals in the business operations, $4,101,164.67.

Nelson Morris to-day withdrew his suit in the United States Court against the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company for $550,000. Upon motion of the attorney for the Cattle Feeding Company, Mr. Morris was instructed to file to-day a bill of particulars in his suit. Instead of doing this he withdrew his suit, saying he would rely on his claim filed with the Master, who has in hand all claims against the trust.

FULTON GORDON NOT HELD FOR TRIAL

The Audience Cheers the Announcement by the Judge.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.—Judge Thompson, after listening to arguments for four hours in the Gordon-Brown murder case this afternoon, decided that Fulton Gordon should not be held for trial, and discharged him.

People jumped upon chairs, the bar, and even on the steps of the Judge's bench and cheered. Hundreds waved their hats in the air, and the attorneys for the defense almost had their hands wrung off by the multitude.

Judge Thompson was unable to restrain the commotion, and court was declared adjourned.

Many Graduates in Pharmacy.

The sixty-fifth annual commencement of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York was held last evening in Carnegie Music Hall.

Diplomas were given to 105 graduates.

Some undergraduates in the top gallery were so noisy that the police had to be called in.

A Baker Killed in His Oven.

Alfred Shaemits, thirty-nine years old, of 23 Sutton Street, Greenpoint, was cleaning out the oven in the bakery at Sutton Street and Driggs Avenue when the top of the oven caved in, burying Shaemits. He was taken out dead.

NO CHOICE IN DELAWARE

Legislature Adjourns Without Naming a Senator.

ELECTION CLAIMED FOR DUPONT

The Speaker of the House Announced It upon a Technicality—Addicks Responsible for the Result.

DOVER, Del., May 9.—Delaware will have but one United States Senator when Congress meets next December. H. A. Dupont (Rep.) will present a claim to a seat, but he will have no certificate of election from either the Governor or the presiding officer of the Joint Convention of the Legislature.

The failure to elect a Senator was caused by the four Addicks men—Senator Handy and Representatives Moore, Bell, and Robbins.

After six ballots had been taken this morning, the Joint Convention took a recess until noon. On the first ballot, Henry A. Dupont received twelve votes and William Dupont seven. On the other five Henry A. Dupont received fourteen. On the second ballot five Addicks men voted for William Dupont, and on the fourth, fifth, and sixth ballots they voted for Mr. Higgins, but he would not sanction the use of his name by them. Had Henry A. Dupont received one more vote he would have been elected, as it only required fifteen in the absence of Gov. Watson. Watson was Speaker of the Senate when Gov. Marvil died. Then, by virtue of his office, he became acting Governor, and has not since occupied his seat as Senator. Horace Brown of the Addicks forces stood ready to vote during the morning for H. A. Dupont, but he had given his promise to his associates not to change until the noon session.

Brown's promise was kept and prevented the election of a Senator, for when the joint Assembly met at noon Gov. Watson appeared and signified his intention to sit as a Senator. As Speaker of the Senate he presided over the joint convention, and it was necessary to have sixteen votes to elect. Brown voted for H. A. Dupont, as he had promised, making Dupont's vote fifteen—one short of the number required to elect—and so continued to vote until the hour of adjournment was reached.

The four other Addicks men continued voting for their man, although Representative Robbins was anxious to elect a Senator by voting for Dupont. He could not get his release from Mr. Addicks, however, and he would not break his word. The pressure brought upon him was tremendous, and at the noon recess he was carefully guarded by Addicks's lieutenants.

Gov. Watson voted for Edward Ridgeley, (Dem.,) who thus received ten votes at the afternoon session, while Mustard continued to vote for Tunnell. It was the same on every ballot.

When Gov. Watson, acting in his capacity as Speaker of the Senate and President of the joint convention, declared the Legislature adjourned sine die under the concurrent resolution, and that no Senator had been elected, there was great confusion.

Speaker McMullin of the House arose and declared that Henry A. Dupont had been elected. Neither house could take a separate adjournment.

Republicans get very little consolation from the declaration of Speaker McMullin that Dupont had been elected. Mr. McMullin made this declaration upon the advice of some Republican lawyers, who doubted the right of Gov. Watson to act as Speaker of the Senate, and to preside over and vote in the joint session held for the purpose of balloting for Senator. Their contention was that, without Gov. Watson's vote, there were but twenty-nine members of the joint session, and that, as Dupont received fifteen votes, he was thereby elected. Dupont and his legal adviser refuse to discuss the situation. Ex-Senator Higgins insists that Dupont was elected.

The right of Gov. Watson to continue to exercise his duties as a member of the State Senate and as Speaker thereof is based upon a construction of the Constitution that is supported by an apparently sound precedent.

The language of the Constitution is that, upon any vacancy happening in the office of Governor, the Speaker of the Senate shall exercise the powers and perform the duties of the office until a Governor, elected by the people, shall be duly qualified. Another section provides that no person holding any office under the United States or of this State shall exercise the office of Governor.

Still another provision, however, is that either house of the General Assembly, whose Speaker shall exercise the office of Governor, may choose a Speaker pro tempore.

Upon this latter provision, particularly, is based the assumption that the Speaker who becomes acting Governor by reason of a vacancy in the office is not called upon to resign his membership in the Legislature. It is held that, should he resign the Speakership, he would thereby disqualify himself from exercising the office of Governor, as prescribed by the Constitution, and that, therefore, he must continue to be Speaker and a member of the body, and in full possession of all rights and privileges as such.

Precedent for such construction, and one apparently fortified by the apparent intent of the framers of the Constitution, occurred in 1835, when Gov. Bennet died. Charles Polk, who had been Chairman of the convention of 1831, which framed the present Constitution, was Speaker of the Senate, and by reason of Bennett's death became acting Governor. He was serving the first part of his term in the Senate at the time. He acted as Governor until Gov. Congreys, who was chosen at the next election, was duly qualified, and immediately after the inauguration of his Gubernatorial successor took his seat in the Senate again, and served until the end of his term. This precedent, taken in connection with the language of the Constitution, is held to be conclusive proof of the right of Gov. Watson to pursue the course followed by him to-day.

Senator Gray had little to say on the situation. He holds that no Senator was elected, and that no fair-minded man, Republican or Democrat, would contend otherwise. He is convinced of Gov. Watson's right to sit as Speaker and to vote.

The journals of both houses are left in confusion. About 300 bills were left unacted upon, and by the failure to pass upon them, claims amounting to perhaps $10,000 are left unpaid. They were bills which had been contracted by State officials since 1893, many of them for printing.

Pushcart Owners Hiss Col. Waring.

Trucks and pushcarts seized in the streets by employes of the Department of Street Cleaning brought about $1,500 at public auction yesterday in Corporation Yard No. 1, foot of West Fifty-sixth Street.

Scowling ex-owners of pushcarts stood in corners of the yard, and howled and hissed when Col. Waring and Mrs. Waring drove in to watch the sale for a few minutes.

Receivers for the Otis Steel Company.

CLEVELAND, May 9.—The Otis Steel Company was to-day placed in the hands of Alvin Carl and Prestwood J. Benbow, as receivers, at the instance of the English bondholders.

Owing to the great depression of the last two years in the iron trade, the company has lost about $5,000,000, and its working capital is exhausted.

Once It Was Worse.

There was in the last twenty years one night that was warmer than was last night. This may be consolation for those who could not find and keep slumber.

It will be warmer to-day. That is Mr. E. B. Dunn's way of consoling the public. The highest official temperature yesterday was 83°. It was 85° May 9, 1872.

RANGER'S WORK AT ESMERALDAS

Bombardment by the Cotopaxi Finely Averted—Rebel Gen. Bowen Holds Babahoyo—Ecuador in Revolt.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, May 9.—The British bark Chala, which arrived here this morning, carried 150 troops of the Ecuador Government from Manta, convoyed by the gunboat Cotopaxi, carrying 200, to Puntasua, off Esmeraldas, May 3.

In trying to effect a landing, the troops met with continuous firing from the shore, and were forced to retreat with heavy losses.

Capt. Bayano of the Cotopaxi, realizing the uselessness of his guns at their distance from Puntasua, turned his course to a point nearer to Esmeraldas, and began to shell the town effectively. Then he threatened a regular bombardment, unless the rebels evacuated their position within twenty-four hours.

At this juncture, the Ranger, under cabled orders of the United States to protect American interests, made its appearance. It was a timely entrance in the scene.

Capt. Watson of the Ranger landed immediately under a flag of truce, and, his wise counsel and friendly influence prevailing, the rebels quitted Esmeraldas, and Capt. Boyano assumed possession.

The rebels remain encamped in the vicinity.

The revolution is everywhere gaining in Ecuador. Gen. Altaro has been proclaimed its leader.

The rebel Gen. Bowen holds Babahoyo, which is on the Guayas, and seventy miles from Guayaquil, with an army of 1,200 men.

PROOF OF BUSINESS PROSPERITY

Big Sulphuric Acid Plant to be Built in Peru, Ill.—A Southern Telephone Company—Higher Wages in Baltimore.

PERU, Ill., May 9.—Work has been commenced on the foundations for an immense sulphuric acid plant to be operated in connection with the Illinois Zinc Works. The building will be 800 feet in length and will be constructed in every detail to include the latest and most improved methods in this branch of manufacture.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 9.—The Southern Standard Telephone Company, with a capital stock of $4,000,000 to operate in Tennessee, Kentucky, and the Carolinas, has been organized. The Southern organization is a branch of the Standard Telephone Company, capital $10,000,000, with headquarters at New-York. It is proposed to enter into competition with the companies now performing like service and a considerable reduction in rates is likely.

UTICA, N. Y., May 9.—Representatives from various firms of hardware jobbers throughout the State held a meeting at the Butterfield House, this city, to-day. They considered the recent advances in iron and steel and voted to advance the market price of goods 10 per cent.

The organization is known as the New-York State Hardware Jobbers' Association, and some of the largest firms in the State were represented.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—The strike of 4,000 coatmakers is practically settled, and it is probable that all the strikers will be at work in a day or two. The strikers were partially successful.

An increase of from 20 to 30 per cent. over the former wages has been agreed to by the manufacturers. The strikers also obtained concessions from the contractors which were, they stated, as desirable as the increase in wages. The new agreements were ratified at a general meeting of the garment workers to-day.

SHARON, Penn., May 9.—The furnacemen's strike at the Sharon and Sharpsville furnaces was settled this morning, the operators granting the demands of their striking employes. Work was resumed at once. The increase in the wages affects about 1,500 men in Sharon, Sharpsville, and West Middlesex.

HE FEARS ROMAN CATHOLIC DOMINANCE

President Trainor Makes a Long Address to the A. P. A.

MILWAUKEE, May 9.—President Trainor delivered his annual address to the Supreme Council of the American Protective Association to-day. It was 30,000 words in length, and covered a wide range in its discussion. Mr. Trainor declared that Washington was a "hotbed of Jesuitism," and that most of the corruption in Government was due to the influence of Catholics. He advocated the establishment of national American Protective Association headquarters at the capital, with a permanent administration, and Congressmen against "the bulldozing encroachments of Rome."

President Trainor asserted that the Catholic Church was trying to establish a Vatican at Washington, and said the founding of the Catholic University was but a preliminary. He favored the establishment of an American University to offset this. He further urged the organization of a political party to cary out the aims of the American Protective Association. He advocated the taxation of all church property, opposed prison contract labor, and favored universal woman suffrage.

RECORDER GOFF TO VISIT JAPAN

Wants to See a Marvelous Temple Few Foreigners Have Seen.

Recorder Goff is going to Japan as soon as he can get a vacation.

When he was an Assistant District Attorney Mr. Goff became acquainted with the Chancellor of the Japanese Consulate, and from him heard of a temple about 200 miles from the Japanese coast. His information, he says, leads him to believe that this temple is most marvelous, and that few foreigners have ever thoroughly examined it.

The Japanese Chancellor has promised to make for the Recorder all arrangements for the visit to the temple, which is rigidly guarded by the high priests of Japan.

TEXAS SPEAKS FOR SOUND MONEY

President Cleveland's Attitude Given Hearty Endorsement.

WACO, Texas, May 9.—The Sound-Money Convention met to-day, prominent Democrats from all parts of the State being in attendance. Judge Rufus Hardy of Navarre County was elected Chairman.

Committees were appointed to draft resolutions and speeches were made by prominent Democrats favoring sound money and protection of business interests.

Delegates were selected to attend the Memphis Sound-Money Convention. Resolutions were adopted strongly supporting President Cleveland and urging a thorough organization of sound-money men.

Appointed Cadets to West Point.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Cadets to the West Point Military Academy have been appointed as follows:

A. B. Putnam, Malden, Mass; D. C. Salyerds, Scottsville, N. Y., with J. B. Forbes of Rochester as alternate; Howell Begle, Detroit, Mich., with Norman Wagstaff of Detroit as Alternate; K. G. Cummings Canton, Mo.; F. E. Davis, Fort Wayne, Ind., with G. E. Hughes of La Grange, Ind., as alternate; S. R. Gleavis, Wytheville, Va.

CITY HALL RECEPTIONS

Alderman Ware's Idea of His Plan and Its Knotty Points.

CHERRY AND MURRAY HILLS TO MEET

Talk of a Band and Handshaking for the Mayor—One Man Concerned as to Whether Beer Will Be Served.

The more Alderman Ware thinks about his scheme to have public receptions in the City Hall from time to time by the Mayor and Aldermen of New-York City, which has just been referred to a select committee of Aldermen, the greater its possibilities appear to him.

"My first idea," said the Alderman, yesterday, to a reporter for The New-York Times," was simply to set apart one day or two days each month, when all the citizens who wished could visit the public reception rooms of the City Hall, such as the chamber of the Common Council and the Governor's suite of apartments.

"The matter is now in charge of a special committee of the Board of Aldermen, and, of course, there is no knowing what conclusion it may reach. But the scheme develops itself as one thinks about it.

"Suppose we were to have a band or an orchestra there one day each month. The people would come from all directions to hear the music. Then they would see the fine collection of pictures which we have and the Washington writing desk and other objects of interest."

The reporter interrupted here with the remark that a band would bring 10,000 people, whereas 1,000 people would crowd all the available room in the City Hall.

"That is so," said Alderman Ware. "Well, then, what would you say to inviting different districts of the city at different times? In that way pleasant parties might be formed of homogeneous sets, who would fraternize with each other."

The Alderman's auditor said something about the carrying out of this plan requiring tickets, which would mean exclusiveness, and invite invidious comment from those who did not receive invitations.

"That is a very thorny question, and would require a great deal of careful consideration to carry it out without giving offense, but I think there is enough ingenuity in the present Board of Aldermen to manage it," said Alderman Ware.

"I cannot myself see why, if the President can give public receptions at Washington, open to every one, we cannot do the same thing here. The Mayor might attend and shake hands with those who wished to greet him as the Chief Executive of the city. It might be hard work for him for three or four hours one day each month, but I guess he could stand it. Any how, he ought to.

"Perhaps he might not always be able to be present, but in case he was not there, his place might be taken by the President of the Board of Aldermen, or even by the Vice President of the board.

"It is only two generations ago since the Mayor used to have public banquets and public receptions in the City Hall. The old kitchens and pantries where the refreshments were prepared are still to be seen in the basement of the building.

"Perhaps each Alderman might in time hold a reception for his own constituents, and the work be divided up in that way. Then, the library may yet be renovated, and something put in it worthy of the attention of sightseers. Our special committee will be ready to consider all sides of the matter, and suggestions from the public would not be amiss."

Since Chauncey M. Depew bridged the gulf between the Union League Club and the Bowery by appearing publicly in the latter place and receiving ovations and attentions he received there by asking some of his Bowery supporters to dine with him at his club in Fifth Avenue, lesser lights in the political and social firmament have shown a great desire to emulate such an illustrious example.

Alderman Ware represents the exclusive Republicans of the Eleventh District, commonly known as the Murray Hill district. He has also a considerable following of colored constituents who have their social centre in the southwest corner of the district. He thus has a constituency which is anxious to see and to be seen, so that if receptions in the City Hall once become the vogue the members of his own district might be expected to appear in very large numbers.

The politicians on the east side are very diffident in expressing their opinions on the subject. Alderman Ware is not known personally except to very few of them, and they cannot appreciate his object in proposing the holding of public receptions.

When the project was explained to ex-Alderman Charles Smith, he thought profoundly for a few moments before he said:

"It would cost a lot of money."

"How?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, for the tickets and the invitations. They would have to get them up and send them out, wouldn't they?" said Mr. Smith.

A politician of German extraction wanted to know if beer would be served at these receptions. In case it would, the man who got the contract might make a good thing out of it. When it was explained to him that Alderman Ware had not yet reached the point of considering whether beer and light refreshments might not be made a part of his scheme, he looked disgusted and shut up like a clam.

Ex-Alderman Farley had some practical ideas on the reception question. He said:

"When I was an Alderman you would be surprised at the number of strangers who visited the City Hall just to see it. There never was any one to show them around, and they could not find their own way like old residents of the city.

"There ought to be a reception bureau established to welcome strangers and visitors to the City Hall. Nowadays the Aldermen have next to nothing to do except to grant ordinances for water troughs, and they might very well undertake the work of the reception bureau.

"Three or four of them might go on duty each day or every day that was appointed as one when the rooms in the City Hall were open to visitors. It would be a great occupation for them, and would give them something serious to do."

Another storekeeper on the Bowery said that if Chauncey Depew were Mayor he would soon institute receptions which would put others which had been mentioned completely in the shade.

"The whole east side might be relied upon to go to the City Hall to shake Chauncey's hand if it was only to have it to say that they had done it. Once an hour he could stop handshaking to give a short speech, and a political mass meeting in Madison Square Garden wouldn't be a circumstance to it."

The Legislative Printing Award.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 9.—The matter of awarding the contract for the State legislative printing for two years, from Oct. 1 next, was brought up in the Supreme Court before Justice Landon to-day on an application by the Attorney General for a dismissal of the alternative writ of mandamus secured by The Albany Argus Company Saturday compelling the State Printing Board to award the contract to The Argus Company on the ground that it was the lowest bidder. Judge Landon stated that, if the Argus Company was awarded the contract, of course its contention would cease. If some one else was declared the lowest bidder, it had recourse to the courts to review the action of the State Board, if it considered itself aggrieved.

The court then dismissed the writ without prejudice.

Announcement was made this afternoon that a meeting of the State Printing Board, to act on the bids for the legislative printing, has been called to be held in the office of the Secretary of State, at 10 o'clock.

Made Laws by the Governor.

ALBANY, May 9.—Gov. Morton has signed:

Chapter 567, Assemblyman Ainsworth's New-York City Tenement House Commission bill regulating the construction and supervision of New-York City tenements.

Chapter 560, The Lexow New-York City Bipartisan Police bill.

WILL PROTECT MRS. NUGARO

Justice Ingraham Says Italian Law Does Not Prevail in His Court—A Motion by Her Husband Denied.

Marie Nugaro is only twenty-three years old, but she considers herself fully equipped to write a treatise on the dangers of foreign marriages.

Her mother was an American woman, and her father an Italian of means. They lived in this city. She married Luigi Caldarozzo in Naples in 1891, and under a marriage settlement property valued at $50,000 was made over to him by her.

Caldarozzo, it is alleged, ill treated his young wife, and two years ago she left him and resumed her maiden name. She then came to this country and became an American citizen. Before she left Italy, however, she brought a suit to recover the property she had given to her husband.

Recently the young woman brought an action in the Supreme Court, in this city, to foreclose a mortgage that she held on certain property in this city. Her husband, through counsel, promptly made a motion to be allowed to come in as a party to the suit, alleging that, under the marriage settlement, the mortgage, which was for $6,000, belonged to him.

Justice Ingraham was asked yesterday by the husband's attorney to grant the motion; but he declined most emphatically.

In upholding the husband's claim, the lawyer said that the suit begun by the wife to recover the money she had given him under the marriage settlement had been decided against her in the Italian courts.

"I do not doubt that for a moment," said Justice Ingraham, with fine sarcasm. "When they get an American woman over there they generally want all she has, and they usually get it."

Counsel for the husband then began argument to show that the wife was an Italian subject, and that under the Italian law the property belonged to the husband.

"And under the law of this State the property belongs to the wife," said the court, "and I propose to protect her interest. The American law prevails here, not the Italian law."

"With all due respect," said the attorney for the husband, "I differ with your Honor."

"Then go before another Judge," said the Justice, sharply. "I will not change my ruling."

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, has refused to appoint a receiver for the New-York Adjustable Stern Company, which application was made by the company in the suit it has brought against Henry P. Kirkham. His refusal was based on the contradictory nature of the affidavits, the allegations of the plaintiff company being directly contradicted and denied by the defendant, Kirkham.

—An application was made to Justice Ingraham, in the Supreme Court, yesterday by Assistant Attorney General Francis for the removal of D. Anthony as receiver of the Mutual Insurance Company on the ground that he has not complied with the law. Receiver Anthony said that he had made every effort to comply with the law and had done the best he could. Decision was reserved.

—In the United States District Court yesterday a libel was filed against the German tank steamer August Korff by Siedenberg, Wendt & Co. of Bremen, owners of the ship August, for damages sustained by a collision off Stapleton, S. I., on May 5. The libel states that the steamer was not in charge of a competent pilot, and that nothing was done to prevent a collision.

—The question whether the firm of Canary & Lederer shall be restrained from producing the "Twentieth Century Girl" at the Bijou Theatre until it pays Ludwig Englander's claim for royalties alleged to be due will be passed on today by Judge McAdam in the Superior Court. A. H. Hummel, counsel for the firm, had the matter adjourned yesterday.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Calendar of customs appeals.
875—James F. White & Co. vs. United States. 1230—American Trading Company vs. same. 2149—Ross vs. same. 2150—Dickson vs. same. 545—Mayer vs. same. 929—Methven & Co. vs. same. 736—Quackenbush vs. same. 1278—Glaenzer & Co. vs. same. 430—United States vs. R. C. Hahn & Co. 431—United States vs. R. C. Hahn & Co. 337—Lawson & Dyman vs. United States. 2152—United States vs. J. Frankel & Sons.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Court opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.
117—Boccus vs. Steamship Manhassett. 118—Switzerland Marine Insurance Company vs. Steamship Flamborough. 48—American Sugar Refining Company vs. Steamship Indian Prince. 125—Olsen vs. The Mayor, &c. 128—Dailey vs. The Mayor, &c. 129—Hoboken Ferry Company vs. Tugs J. W. Hall and A. J. White. 132—Hall vs. Ferryboat Paunpeck and Tug A. J. White. 133—Briggs vs. Ferryboat Whitehall. 134—Deats vs. Steamboat Sylvan Shore. 29—McRoberts vs. Steamer Richard Peck. 106—United States vs. Dumper No. 9. 93 to 101—Pacific Mail Steamship Company vs. Dupre. 79—Westervelt vs. Steamship Guildhall. 75—Oldfield vs. Tug Greenville.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Court opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Motion calendar.
Adjourned Cases—Stark Medicine Company vs. Wisdom. 2—Prescott and Arizona Central Railway Company vs. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company. 3—Carothers Publishing Company vs. Stanley-Bradley Publishing Company. 4—Striker vs. Morehead. 5—Prescott and Arizona Central Railway Company vs. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company. 7—La Republique Francaise vs. Moehring. 9—Maloney vs. Nelson. 10—Dixon Crucible Company vs. Elsen.
Noticed—11—Cornwell vs. Davis. 12—Wakelee vs. Davis. 13—Neberweg vs. La Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. 14—Muller vs. Berthelon. 15—Dueber Watch Case Manufacturing Company vs. E. Howard Watch and Clock Company. 16—New-York Security and Trust Company vs. Equitable Mortgage Company. 17—Same vs. same. 18—Oblenis vs. Creeth. 19—Mergenthaler Linotype vs. Ridder. 20—Palmer vs. Chicago Evening Post Company. 21—Same vs. Chicago Herold Company. 22—Stanton vs. Coffin. 23—Cuervo vs. Owl Cigar Company. 24—Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company vs. Continental Insurance Company. 25—Dick vs. Henry.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.
SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.
Class I.—1—Coffin vs. Adams. 2—Janeway vs. Keefe. 3—Zoncado vs. Gregg.
Class II.—4—McCarty vs. Eaton.
Class IV.—5—Govin vs. Miranda. 6—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 7—Barnes vs. Sadlier.
Class VIII.—8—Bennett vs. Deitsh. 9—Kearney vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 10—D'Hauteville vs. same. 11—Elkins vs. Silverman. 12—Thompson vs. Brookfield. 13—Sorba vs. Mazzini. 14—Munroe vs. Lavino. 15—American Fibre Chamois Company vs. John Shillito Company. 16—Roth vs. Ledman.
Class VIII.—17—Schurr vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 18—Friedrich vs. Plath. 19—Michelbacher vs. Mautner. 20—Palmer vs. Marshall. 21—Johnson vs. Minerva Publishing Company. 22—Simis vs. McElroy. 23—O'Connell vs. Harlem Railroad Company. 24—Siebler vs. Koebler. 25—Cummins vs. Campbell. 26—Greer vs. Chandler. 27—Matter of Charles W. Tracy Company. 28—Fisher vs. Fisher. 29—Duffy vs. Duffy. 30—Kelly vs. Laudray. 31—Little vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company. 32—Bogert vs. Kaufmann. 33—Minzesheimer vs. Straus. 34—Platt vs. Carland. 35—Ethier vs. Ethier. 36—Eldridge vs. Eldridge. 37—Matter of Piqua Club Association. 38—Rinaldo vs. Cowen. 39—New-England Pin Company vs. C. E. Wilde Company. 40—Matter of Smidt & Pupke Manufacturing Company. 41—Matter of Automatic Phonograph Exhibition Company. 42—Matter of Chesterman. 43—Nicolson vs. Nicolson. 44—Phillips vs. Lewis. 45—Kinsey vs. Herman Manufacturing Company. 46—Atterbury vs. Ketcham. 47—Nereshelmer vs. Hausen. 48—Miller vs. Akron Iron Company. 49—Hamilton vs. Brennan. 50—Matter of Hawkins's Sons Brewing Company. 51—Matter of Newton. 52—Matter of The Mayor, &c. 53—Walsmann vs. Everard. 54—Mount vs. Simpson.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Law and Fact.—2175—Zwinge vs. Kohn. 2182—Same vs. Thail. 2776—Densmore vs. Searle. 1088—Brown vs. Central National Bank. 2294—Finn vs. Lally. 2318—Exkorn vs. Exkorn. 2886—Yoelin vs. Hall. 2277—Jarvis vs. Brennan. 2410—Stone vs. Cohn. 2430—Man vs. Cromwell. 643—Vorhis vs. Frost. 707—Same vs. same. 639—Frost vs. Friendship Manufacturing Company. 2639—Gregan vs. Buchanan. 227—Fera vs. Taylor. 1974—Oehm vs. Leibinger. 2313—Ross vs. State Trust Company. 2301—Clarkin vs. Margovitz. 2050—Bennett vs. wright.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Eelevated railroad cases only.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until May 13.
CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.
Short Causes.—6218—Beck vs. Monk. 6347—Newborg vs. Gottleib. 6544—Pierce vs. Dady. 6315—Ramson vs. Pease. 6381—Ogden vs. Wiessner. 4959—Callahan vs. Crow. 6375—French vs. Canary. 6519—Semel vs. Friedman. 6178—Angelo vs. Kiernan. 4427—Lavillion vs. Connor. 6343—Fifth National Bank vs. Stahlnecker.
CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.
CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.
CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

The price of
"1806 Laundry Soap"
means that it is made of the best materials by the oldest Soap Makers in America.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until May 20.
COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Bookstaver, P.J.; Bischoff and Pryor, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30.
19—Bagley vs. Consolidated Gas Company. 83—Walsh vs. National Broadway Bank. 84—Cantor vs. Tattersalls of New-York. 51—O'Shannessy vs. Workingman's Co-operative Association. 53—Heerwagen vs. Ritzman. 58—McNamara vs. Nolan. 59—Pollock vs. Pennsylvania Iron Works Company.
COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.
COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, CJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.
13—Keogh vs. Krulewitch.
COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
846—Dieckerhoff vs. Hillen. 1159—Parrish vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Company. 3101—Myers vs. Dean. 1354—Lawlor vs. Knapp. 1385—Strobel vs. The Mayor, &c. 1518—O'Neill vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1113—Lamb vs. Hirschberg. 1585—Drescher vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1620—Gross vs. same. 1625—Gillespie vs. same. 2855—Trowbridge vs. McClenahan. 1538—Harrison vs. Dwyer. 1639—Shea vs. Buchanan. 1650—Lyons vs. Ayer. 1652—Ransom vs. Williams. 1444—Brown vs. Belloni. 1445—Coady vs. Boland et al. 1483—Gilbertson vs. Fort-Lee Ferry Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 1486—Cohen vs. Wronkow. 1448—Lyons vs. Uhling. 1506—Davis vs. New-York Recorder Company. 1507—Parrish vs. same. 1569—Schmelder vs. Holman. 1513—Gorman vs. Rouse. 1514—Same vs. same. 1515—Same vs. same. 1656—Nekarda vs. Corsari.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1701.
COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.
SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
280—Weill vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 165—Wasserchild vs. same. 167—Baum vs. same. 168—McCarthy vs. same. 169—Hiernum vs. same. 170—Lewis vs. same. 171—Westweck vs. same. 172—Banham vs. same. 173—Stetzner vs. same. 174—Pooler vs. same. 175—Fay vs. same.
SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.
868—Gimero vs. Gimero. 866—Colwell vs. Colwell. 895—Phelan vs. McIntyre. 896—Elsert vs. Umbach. 897—Lutz vs. Lutz.
SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. From Special Term. Case on.
498—Sturm vs. Rosendorf. No day calendar.
SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
1175—Williams vs. Jenkins. 1009—McGlynn vs. Davin. 946—Drescher vs. The Mayor, &c. 926—Sellet vs. Holder.
SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
1013—Fielding vs. Baruch. 1214—Ricka vs. Harper.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1253.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M. Bridget Mulligan, Christina Brockhausen, Andreas Kiesel, Andrew Hoch, Jr., William B. Whiteman.
At 2 P. M.—M. P. Dodin, Katherina Koeber, Babetta Greenbaum, Mary McClellan, George Quimby.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building, 32 Chambers Street.
Contested Wills.—1008—James Kelly, 1007—Leopold Scheuer.
CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.
CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarty, J.—Held in Room 11, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 20, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
3359—McCord vs. McCord. 1424—Woolbeck vs. Young. 1609—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Segal. 788—Simm vs. Hofele. 1623—Brynes vs. Lennura. 696—Horwitz vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 12304—Norton vs. McCarty. 1721—Kegelberg vs. Metropolitan Crosstown Company. 1646—Southack vs. Mutual Real Estate Company. 1648—Blackmur vs. Carroll. 1759—Townsend vs. Kelm. 1728—North American Brewing Company vs. Lester. 1781—Jackson vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1610—Livingston vs. Levy. 1633—Nelson vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3945—Richards vs. Barnes. 691—Davidoff vs. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company. 1628—Levy vs. Neschafsky. 1396—Kelly vs. O'Connor. 1742—National Exchange Bank vs. Dahlman. 1774—Nulty vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
1150—Taube vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1457—Hlood vs. Smith. 1576—Emerson vs. Palethorpe. 1481—Gordon vs. Magnus. 1886—Vogel vs. Alley. 2016—Foley vs. Moog. 2017—Cook vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 2018—Constable vs. Riordan. 2019—Bossberg vs. Soutter. 2020—Wiedershall vs. Loutenberg. 2021—Jordan vs. Mauber. 2022—Day vs. Alex. 2023—Smith vs. Smith. 2024—Farrell vs. Griffiths. 2025—Defendorf vs. Glauber. 2026—Hickey vs. Quick. 2027—Hopkins vs. Stewart. 2028—Do Sin vs. Bussell. 2030—Lippmann vs. Clancy. 2031—Cohn vs. Friedman. 2032—Peter Paslin Company vs. Ehrman. 2033—Anderson vs. Dahlen. 2034—Harmon vs. Gallagher. 2035—Volchok vs. Hawkins. 2036—Connelly vs. Southard. 2037—Woltz vs. Vause. 2038—Victor vs. Schmaltz. 2039—Schleisinger vs. Oppenheim. 2041—Lackman vs. Marx. 2042—Stewart vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2044—Richardson vs. Marrs. 2045—Cruger vs. Smith. 2046—Allen vs. Chase. 2047—Jenks vs. Saalfield. 2048—Metropolitan Improvement Company vs. Masterson. 3049—Otis Brothers & Co. vs. Goodwin. 2050—Israel vs. Poliziner. 2051—Raphael vs. Zimmermann. 2053—Clapp vs. Dwyer. 2057—Smith Premier Type Writer Company vs. Sumner. 2058—Frank vs. Toplitz. 2060—O'Day vs. Rushworth.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1914—Elsele vs. Williams. 1452—Meehan vs. Lyons. 1217—Weaver vs. Zollicoffer. 186—Webb vs. Wagner. 759—Goddard vs. Silverstein. 39—Schulberg vs. Gutterman. 1942—Sexton vs. National Bone Button Company. 1201—Vanderbilt vs. Russell. 777—Klein vs. Hirsch. 1368—Hotel Vendome Company vs. Ward. 553—Matthews vs. Underwood. 2061—Tucker & Fiske Stationers' Company vs. Matzner. 2063—Masons' Supply Company vs. Regan. 2065—Ullrich vs. Malforth. 2067—Block vs. Macchia. 2068—Same vs. Marshall. 2069—Griswold vs. Donnelly. 2070—Wright vs. Morgan. 2073—Bavarian Star Brewing Company vs. Schoenberger. 2074—Kacher vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2075—Leopold vs. Walter. 2076—Murray vs. Smith. 2077—McEvoy vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 2098—Breslin vs. Kerr. 2082—Badger vs. Feldscher. 2083—Mark vs. Stenfield. 2084—Hughes vs. Rood. 2085—Bentsch vs. Prospect Park Hotel Company. 2086—Miller vs. American Transfer Company. 2087—Abramowitz vs. International Navigator Company. 2088—Alterman vs. Cunard Steamship Company. 2089—Jacop vs. same. 2090—Bilaski vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 2091—Ashushinsky vs. same. 2093—Abbot-Katz Brewing Company vs. Flesh. 2094—Kern vs. Manhattan Railway. 2099—De Rivera vs. American Union Life Insurance Company. 2101—Greive vs. Van Schaick. 2102—Latner vs. Iwinitzky.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.
4132—Levy vs. Mayfield Mercantile Company. 4133—Same vs. same. 4040—Reedy vs. Keefe. 4248—Foley vs. O'Brien. 4066—Friend vs. Boehm. 4069—Wass vs. Brooke.
Highest number reached on regular call on general calendar, 2102.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Fox for The People.
1—William W. McLaughlin.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.
1—Carl Reis. 2—Adolph Rosenthal. 3—Charles Sachs. 4—Peter Garrahan. 5—Frank Herman. 6—Joseph Holman, William Foran, and James Morris. 7—Joseph Lieberman. 8—John McKenna, William R. Blakeman, and William Mack. 9—Charles Bodamer. 10—Albert Laberge. 11—Joseph Fitbrod. 12—William Nelson. 13—Thomas Lyons. 14—Thomas McAllister.
Pleadings.—1—Quong Kun. 2—Samuel Nathan. 3—Charles A. Gallagher. 4—Thomas Harrison. 5—Bernard Becker and Edward Eisenbarth. 6—Adolph Keller, John McBride, and James Kelly. 7—Annie Miller. 8—Charles Kelly. 9—Albert Martin. 10—Thomas Kelly and Frank Malone. 11—James Connors. 12—Albert Tarrer. 13—Michael Davis. 14—William Smith.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.
1—James Jackson. 2—George B. Townsend and Benjamin A. Dare. 3—Maggie Windall. 4—James McCarthy. 5—Jeremiah Sanders. 6—Elizabeth O'Connor. 7—Thomas Gregorio. 8—Joseph Twohey. 9—John Graf and Jacob Lang. 10—Martin Belmont. 11—Joseph Smith. 12—William Lorenzo. 13—William Wolf.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Bradley for The People.
1—John H. Leary. 2—Salvatore Avella. 3—Francis McKelvey. 4—John Regan. 5—John Donovan. 6—Giovanni Ranalli. 7—William W. Foster. 8—Harry Hallen and Adolph Sanders. 9—James Conlan. 10—Abraham Barnett. 11—Denis Raftery. 12—William Jamieson. 13—John N. Seery. 14—Vincenzo Bosta. 15—Patrick J. Byrnes, Patrick Shea, and George Collins.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Greenwood Cemetery vs. Coogan, (three cases)—William T. Gray, Omaha & Grant Smelting Company vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company—Austen G. Fox.
SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Berger vs. Margovitz—Edward Jacobs.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Cullen, J.; Part II.—Rumsey, J.
Short Causes.—1389—Matter of Carberry, &c. 1211—Siebel vs. Building Loan Company. 2277—Wilson vs. Osborn. 1214—Gering vs. Coste. 1954—Parfitt vs. Livingston. 1901—Walsh vs. Overin. 1083—Gresham vs. Kaplan. 2296—Welch vs. Neugass. 1900—Miller Company vs. Fox. 1866—Kaiser vs. Kuy. 2130—Morris vs. Everett. 1062—Morgenthaler vs. Hine. 1256—McAdoo vs. Industrial Association. 2335—White Sand Company vs. Demuth. 2230, 2231, 2232, and 2233—Husted vs. Frankel and another.
Regular Calendar.—1270—Levy vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1287—Granfiddo vs. Taylor. 1289—Wood vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 1326—Deutschmann vs. Navigation Company.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1335½.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Bartlett, J.—43—Grafing vs. Heilman. 49—May vs. Goldsmith. 58—Schuman vs. Lynch. 59—McIntosh vs. Larkin. 60—Manning vs. Dutton. 61—Mundy vs. Maguire. 62—Necey vs. McKane. 63—Seiter vs. Seiter. 64—Costigan vs. Costigan. 65—Yellow Pine Company vs. Board of Education. 67—Catherwood vs. Reilly, &c. 68—Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 71—Sterritt vs. Homan. 72—Uhlman vs. Schmidt. 108—Brady vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad Company.
CITY COURT—Part I.—Osborn, J.; Part II.—Van Wyck, J.
Short Cause Calendar.—1408—Taber et al., executors, &c., vs. Prodgers et al. 2399—In the matter of Maria Eliza Keith, an incompetent person. 1950—Weis et al. vs. Volk. 2372—Brown vs. Koch. 1287—Taylor vs. Walden. 2220—Flavn vs. Luey. 1970—Nichols Gas Fixture Company vs. Russell. 2102—Friedland vs. Lewis. 2204—Parfitt et al. vs. Fleming. 2401—In the matter of William Williamson, an incompetent person. 2198—Parfitt et al. vs. Campbell. 2402—Lucas vs. Hauck. 2344—Weiller vs. O'Connor. 2529—Keene vs. Mason et al.
For Inquest.—619—Valenti vs. Foster. 1275—Watgen vs. Phelps. 1906—O'Hara vs. Van Orden. 1000—Israel vs. Long Island Co-operative Insurance Company. 164—Fred Hower Brewing Company vs. Brockmann.
Regular Calendar.—787—Taft, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 422—Esser, administrator, vs. May. 2104—Flynn, administrator vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 344—Fox, infant, vs. Le Comte. 278—Schoeller, administrator, vs. City of Brooklyn. 1196—Schuyler vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1250—Fox, an infant, &c., vs. City of Brooklyn. 1084—Grass vs. Grossarth. 1219—Darrin vs. Reuther. 107—Spiess vs. Morch. 298—Polhammer vs. Krakower. 1115—Plympton vs. City of Brooklyn. 1111—Meisel, administrator, &c., vs. Sharkey's Monument Works. 1300—Lee vs. Thatford. 1045—Smith vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 977—Cardillo vs. Gallo. 1071—Parfitt vs. Weill. 707—Hutchinson, infant, &c., vs. Dykeman. 165—Dawson, infant, &c., vs. Kirkham. 516—Porter vs. O'Hare.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Clement, C. J.—256—Gallagher, as President, vs. Deckelman et al. 113—Maher vs. Denton et al. 241—Osborn vs. Collins et al. 260—Bach, receiver, &c., vs. Brooklyn Savings Bank et al. 265—Thompson vs. Thompson.

STATE OF TRADE.

LONDON, May 9.—At the wool sales today 14,500 bales were offered. The competition was more animated. Better grades, some going to America and some to Germany, were purchased with much liberality at extreme prices, and good scoureds sold readily. Crossbreds were keenly contested for by the home trade, while lambs' wool, with the exception of faulty, passed readily, and Cape of Good Hope and Natal were in steady demand. Following are details of the days' sales, with the prices obtained: New South Wales—3,000 bales; scoured, 6¾@ds 2½d; do, locks and pieces, 6@10d; greasy, 4@8d; do, locks and pieces, 3@6½d. Queensland—3,500 bales; scoured, 7¼d 1s 8d; do, locks and pieces, 6@10d; greasy, 3¾@9d; do, locks and pieces, 2¾@6¾d. Victoria—3,300 bales; scoured, 7¼d@1s 11d; do, locks and pieces, 5d@1s; greasy, 4@10½d; do, locks and pieces, 2½@8d. South Australia—400 bales; scoured, 8½d@1s; do, locks and pieces, 6¼@8d; greasy, 4@8½d; do, locks and pieces, 3¾@7¼d. West Australia—200 bales; greasy, 4¼@6¼d; do, locks and pieces, 3¾d. Six thousand bales of sheepskins were sold at Winchester House to-day. The competition was spirited and the prices fairly steady. Long Terminos sold at ½d advance, short Terminos at ¼d advance, and crossbreds at ¼d advance. The sales were: New South Wales—2,000 bales; combing and clothing, 1¾@5d; pieces and damaged, 2¼@3¼d. Queensland—800 bales; combing and clothing, 3½@5¾d; damaged and pieces, 3½@4d. Victoria—1,800 bales; combing and clothing, 1¾@6¼d; damaged and pieces, 1¼@4d. South Australia—1,300 bales; combing and clothing, 1½@5¾d; damaged and pieces, 1@4¾d; damaged and pieces, 1@4¾d; damaged and pieces, 2@2¾d. Tasmania—300 bales; combing and clothing, 2¼@7¼d. New-Zealand—600 bales; combing and clothing, 2@6¾d; damaged and pieces, 3½@6d.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—Flour higher; receipts, 4,380 bbls; shipments, 11,601 bbls; patents, $2.85@$3.25; extra fancy, $3.10@$3.20; fancy, $2.80@$2.90; choice, $2.60@$2.70; rye flour, $3.25@$3.50. Wheat—Spot weak; cracked, easy at 67@68c; this side, 68@69c. Wheat higher; receipts, 6,388 bushels; shipments, 47,158 bushels; May, 67½c; July, 63½c; August, 62½c; September, 63c. Corn higher; receipts, 3,250 bushels; shipments, 5,455 bushels; May, 48c; July, 49¾c; September, 49¾c. Oats higher; receipts, 17,000 bushels; shipments, 53,328 bushels; May, 29¼c; June, 29¼c; July, 27¾c; September, 25¾c. Eggs—Market firm. Butter dragging; creamery separator, 15c; gathered cream, 12@14c; fancy Elgin, 19c; dairy, good to choice, 10@13c. Pork—Standard mess, $12.20. Lard—Prime steam, 6½c; choice, 6.57½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5¾c; longs, 6¼c; clear ribs, 6¾c; short clear, 6¾c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 5¼c; longs, 6¾c; clear ribs, 6¾c; short clear, 6¾c. High wines steady at $1.22. Wool firm for choice grades; Missouri and Illinois—Medium combing, 14c; medium clothing, 13c; coarse and braid, 12@13c; low and cotted, 9@10c; fine medium, 10@11c; light fine, 9@10c; heavy fine, 8@8½c; slightly burry, 9@10c; hard burry, 7½c; Southern hard burry, 5@6c; Texas and Arkansas—Medium, 10@11c; coarse and low, 7@9c; fine medium, 9@10c; light fine, 8@9c; heavy fine, 7@7c; sandy and heavy, 5@8c. Bagging—Jobbing, 1¾ lb, 4¾c; 2 lb, 5c; 2¼ lb, 5¾c; iron ties, 65c; hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead firm at 2.87½@2.90c. Spelter firm at 3.17½c.

BUFFALO, May 9.—Spring Wheat—No sales; limits on spot weak; closing, No. 1 hard, 72¼c, 7½c over Chicago July; No. 1 Northern, 71¼c, 6¾c over do asked; No. 1 hard, cost, insurance and freight, 70¾c; No. 1 Northern do, 69¾c. Winter wheat quiet; sales, 2,500 bushels No. 2 red Michigan, 69c; 18,000 bushels Chicago, do, 66c, in store; 9 cars No. 1 white, 74¾c on track; closing, No. 2 red Chicago, 68c; do Toledo, 70¼c; do Detroit, 70¾c, in store; No. 2 red, track, 71c; No. 1 white, 75c. Corn dull for store lots, fair demand on track; sales, 14 cars No. 2 yellow, 54¼@55c; No. 3 yellow, 54¼c; No. 2 corn, 54½c; No. 3, 53½@54c asked, on track; No. 3 yellow, 53¾c; No. 3 corn, 53c asked, in store. Oats firmer; sales, 22 cars No. 2 white, 35¾c; 8 cars No. 3 white, 35¼c; 5 cars No. 2 mixed, 32¼@32½c, on track. Rye firm; 10,000 bushels No. 2 sold at 70c, to arrive. Flour in fair demand and firm. Millfeed steady and unchanged. Canal Freights—Wheat 2c, oats 1½c, to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 75,000 bbls; wheat, 369,000 bushels; corn, 90,000 bushels; oats, 175,000 bushels. Shipments—Canal—Wheat, 237,000 bushels; corn, 16,000 bushels; oats, 12,000 bushels. Shipments—Rail—Flour, 42,000 bbls; wheat, 202,000 bushels; corn, 165,000 bushels; oats, 175,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, May 9.—Wheat in store opened ¼c higher and advanced 1⅝c under the influence of stimulating European advices, smaller receipts at primaries, and less favorable crop news from Missouri, Kansas, and Michigan July opened at 64¾c, advanced to 65⅝c, and closed at 65c, while May ranged ½@1c below. Samples were in good demand and light supply; No. 1 Northern sold at 70¾@71c; No. 2 red, 68½c. Corn—Prices are still on the up grade, due to exceedingly small arrivals, and with continued comparatively light offerings the market rules moderately active under a good demand from local consumers; No. 2 white, 53¾c; No. 2 mixed, 55c. Oats—Receipts fairly liberal, but prices well maintained; No. 2 mixed, 31c; No. 3 mixed, 30c. Pork quiet and steady; mess, $12.25; clear mess, $13.25; family, $13.25. Lard quiet; steam leaf, 7c; kettle lard, 7c; prime steam, 6.55@6.60c. Dry-salted meats steady and quiet; loose shoulders, 5c; loose short ribs, 6¼c; loose short clear sides, 6¾c. Bacon steady; loose shoulders, 5½c; loose short rib sides, 6.65c; loose short clear, 7c. Eggs dull; fresh nearby, 10c. Whisky quiet and easy; sales of 488 bbls at $1.22.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 9.—Wheat went off on a liberal advance to-day, and closed 2c higher than yesterday. It was a bug and drought market. July wheat closed 2c higher and September 1¾c higher. Cash was an active business most of the time. Cash wheat was quiet and the price was higher. Sales were very light. Receipts were less than a year ago, 63 cars, against 143 cars last year; on track: No. 1 hard, 66¾c; No. 1 Northern, 66c; No. 2 Northern, 65c. Corn—Market firm; No. 3, 51c. Oats—Market firm; No. 3 white, 31¾c; No. 3, 31@31½c. Flour was firm and held higher at $3.30@$3.60 for patents; $2.35@$2.75 for bakers'. Production, 33,000 bbls; shipments, 28,367 bbls. Bran and Shorts—Market steady for bran at $10.25@$10.50; sacks, $11.25@$12.50; shorts, common, bulk, $11.25@$11.50; fancy, $12.25@$12.50.

DULUTH, May 9.—The Duluth Board did another big day's business, this time with rising prices, scoring an advance of 1⅝@2c for the day, mostly gained after noon. The mills took about 20,000 bushels at the usual premium; July opened at 66c, which was ⅝c up, eased ⅛c, and from that ruled strong to the close; the close: No. 1 hard, cash, 67¼c; May, 67¼c; July, 68c bid; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66¼c; May, 66¼c; July, 67¼c bid; No. 2 Northern, cash, 62¾c; No. 3 Northern, 59¾c; rejected, 56¾c; to arrive: No. 1 hard, 67⅛c bid; No. 1 Northern, 67c bid. Receipts, 79,809 bushels; shipments, 439,837 bushels; inspected, 98 cars; last year, 100 cars.

PEORIA, May 9.—Corn—Receipts, 34,000 bushels; shipments, 8,100 bushels; market active; No. 2, 49¾c; No. 3, 49¾c; No. 4, 49¼c. Oats—Receipts, 60,500 bushels; shipments, 51,700 bushels; market active; No. 2 white, 31½@31⅝c; No. 3 white, 31¼@31⅜c. Rye—Market unchanged. Whisky firm; high-proof spirits, $1.23.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, May 9.

BEEVES—Receipts, 15 cars, or 277 head: 13 cars for slaughterers and 2 cars for the market. No trading; feeling steady. City-dressed native sides slow at 8@10c lb. No later cable advices, and no shipments reported from this port to-day; heavy shipments are reported from Montreal this week.

CALVES—Receipts, 850 head, of which 197 head went direct to butchers. Market quiet at Wednesday's closing prices, but all sold at $3.50@$5 100 lb for common to choice veals, $6 for culls, and $4.50 for a carload of buttermilk and thin veals. Dressed calves opened weak and closed lower, or at 4½@6½c for country-dressed veals, 3@4c for little calves, and 5@7½c for city-dressed veals, with a few extra do selling at 8c.—SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—22 veals, 135 lb average, at $5 100 lb; 48 do, 127 lb, at $4.37½; 27 do, 124 lb, at $4.25; 105 do, 121 lb, at $4.15. J. P. NELSON—59 veals, 139 lb, at $4.62½; 5 do, 164 lb, at $3.50. G. DILLENBACK—73 veals, 136 lb, at $4.50; 72 do, 137 lb, at $4.50; 4 do, 155 lb, at $5; 12 culls, 137 lb, at $3; 118 mixed calves, 117 lb, at $3.50. D. McPHERSON & CO.—2 veals, 140 lb, at $4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 21 cars, or 4,932 head: 4 cars direct to butchers and 17 cars for the market, and, counting

A MODEL OF INDUSTRY.

But the Sower's Costume Was Entirely in Advance of the Season.

In the old-fashioned almanac the page devoted to April was adorned with the figure of a man in his shirt sleeves, wearing a straw hat and scattering seed from a huge apron. He set an example of industry, but not of dress, to us who know that April never passes without many an overcast, bleak, bitter day.

In such weather we are liable to prosaic, bothersome colds that stop up our noses, make our eyes water, and stiffen the muscles of our backs and limbs, so that we wonder if we are growing old.

Not a bit of it. The blood is sluggish, and does not carry away broken-down tissue—the ashes of the body. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey changes all this. It is an honest medicinal stimulant, helpful to revive the flagging strength when sudden changes of temperature try the body sorely.

It quickens the circulation, and diffuses a healthful and most welcome warmth through the body. Often we find people complaining at this time of year, that after exposure it takes them a long time to get thoroughly warm. A Spring cold has gripped them with its gaunt, icy fingers. Let them assist the processes of life with Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, and the clutch of the intruder is shaken off.

FOR THE BIG ROAD RACE

Officials Who Will Manage the Irvington-Millburn Handicap.

SCARCITY OF WHEELS AS PRIZES

Dealers Refuse to Contribute Bicycles, Alleging They Change Hands, to the Detriment of the Trade.

A big field of cracks is assured for the Irvington-Millburn road race. The entries are flowing in upon R. G. Betts, at 21 Park Row, by the dozen. The list will not close until the 16th inst., by which time it is expected that every prominent road racer in the East will have sent in his name. The handicapping will be done by F. P. Prial, who has so acceptably performed that work since the creation of the famous event.

The officials for the race have been decided upon as follows:

Referee—Will R. Pitman; Judges—A. Edmund Hildick, President of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs; Fred Keer, President of the Association of Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey; Walter Bevin, Tourist Cycle Club; Carl Von Lengerke, South Orange Field Club; W. R. Starrett, Jersey City Cyclers; J. J. Woods, New Manhattan Athletic Club, C. B. Holmes, Union County Roadsters. Timers—W. C. Nellis and M. L. Bridgman, Kings County Wheelmen; E. H. Wilcox, L. B. Whymper, and James Josephi.

Starter—A. H. Chamberlain, Union County Roadsters; Clerk of the Course—Fred Hawley, Kings County Wheelmen; Chief Assistants—R. B. Morrison, Harlem Wheelmen, and E. A. Powers, Riverside Wheelmen; Chief Scorer—F. P. Prial, Manhattan Bicycle Club, with six assistants; Chief Marshal—M. A. Heath, Colonial Cycle Club, with forty assistants; Chief Umpire—George W. Shannon, and forty assistants.

The prominent manufacturers have declined, up to date, to present cycles as prizes, owing, it is said, to the fact that many wheels thus given have formed the medium of a trade detrimental to the business. A number of houses have given checks, however, which will be used to purchase gold watches or diamonds, this being at the option of the winners. The absence of bicycles from the prize list will in no way detract from the race, for the trophies offered will be fully as desirable, if not more so.

As it stands to date, the list of prizes is as follows: The New-York Times, gold medal, value $50; Morgan & Wright, gold nugget watch charm, $50; Edwin Oliver & Co., Demorest sewing machine, $70; E. Aisdorf & Co., New Home sewing machine, $70; F. P. Prial, silver cup, $25; Standard Watch Company, silver cyclometer, $20; Smith & Egge Manufacturing Company, silver bicycle lock, $10; Palmer Pneumatic Tire Company, New-York Tire Company, Newton Rubber Works, each one pair tires; Garford Manufacturing Company, Hunt Manufacturing Company, Brown Saddle Company, Messinger Brothers, each one saddle; Persons-Muller Company, three saddles; Hay & Willits Manufacturing Company, Gould's Manufacturing Company, each one pressure pump; A. G. Spalding & Bros., diamond or gold split second watch, $100; Anglo-American Iron and Metal Company, one Perry racing chain, pair Little Gem pedals; Warwick & Stockton Company, H. Strugnell, and W. C. Hodgkins, each one bloomer suit; Howard A. Smith & Co., racing suit; A. Edmund Hildick, walking cane; Prospect Wheelmen, reading lamp; Manhattan Bicycle Club, bronze statuette; Colonial Cycle Club, set carvers; E. I. Horsman, tennis racket; Tie Company, bicycle sling and luggage carriers; J. R. Edwards, Jr., combination lock, toe clips, &c.; New Departure Bell Company, gold-plated bell; Felt Saddle Pad Company, felt saddle pad; Bevin Bros. Manufacturing Company, foot brake.

MORE B'S FOR GIDEON'S LIST.

Sanctions for Race Meets and Decisions of Interest to Cyclists.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—Chairman Gideon's list of Class B performers is augmented this week by the transfer from the A ranks of George A. Nissen, Alameda, Cal.; Julius C. Smith, San Jose, Cal.; R. E. McCollough, San Francisco, Cal.; Allan N. Jones, San José, Cal.

The one-mile national championship has been assigned by the Racing Board to Denver, and it will be decided on October 19. The new sanctions for race meets are as follows:

May 30—M. E. L. Cramer, Potsdam, N. Y.
June 17—Twadahathlodaque Tribe, Utica, N. Y.
August 24—Albany Bicycle Club, Albany, N. Y.
May 30—O. S. Bunnell, Pitman Grove, N. J.
June 27—Carbondale Bicycle Club, Carbondale, Penn. (National Circuit.)
May 11—Princeton University Track Athletic Association, Princeton, N. J.
June 10—Remington Cycle Club, Ilion, N. Y.
May 30—Young Men's Christian Association, Charleston, W. Va.
May 11—Columbia College Athletic Association, New-York, N. Y.
May 18—Columbia College Athletic Association, New-York, N. Y.
June 8—Phoenix Athletic Association, Phoenixville, Penn.
April 26—Stanford Cycle Club, Palo Alto, Cal.
May 18—Pastime Athletic Club, St. Louis, Mo.
May 30—Pastime Athletic Club, St. Louis, Mo.
May 29—Piedmont Wheelmen, Salem, N. C.
May 30—Piedmont Wheelmen, Salem, N. C.
July 4—Columbia City Cycling Club, Columbia, Ind.
May 11—South Association American Athletic Union, New-Orleans, La.
May 15—Nashville Athletic Club, Nashville, Tenn.
August 2—Fremont Cycling and Athletic Club, Fremont, O.
July 4—E. J. Kilpatrick, Danville, Ill.
May 11—Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Penn.
May 11—Cornell Athletic Club, Ithaca, N. Y.
May 18—University Track Athletic Association, Cambridge, Mass.
May 30—F. W. Stowe, East Hampton, Mass.
May 30—Portland Wheel Club, Portland, Me.

Other business performed by the board is announced in the Chairman's bulletin, as follows:

For violations of Clause C, (referring to the sale and barter of prizes,) amateur rules, Charles A. Diemann, Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Oscar Osen, San Jose, Cal., are hereby declared professionals. Amateurs are warned that to compete with these men will forfeit their amateur status.

For competing at uncanctioned races, P. C. Sisler, C. H. Cookman, M. J. Babb, C. H. Hinchman, F. J. Strawbridge, B. Hay of Haverford, Penn., and Frank Reeve, George Lewis, William McDonald, Roy Lennon of Gilroy, Cal., are suspended from all track racing for thirty days. Riders are warned not to compete with them.

An additional handicapper (for the State of Maine) has been appointed; his name and address are Walter E. Toble, Portland, Me.

MONTCLAIR WHEELMEN'S SMOKER

Given in Honor of Delegates of the Associated Cycling Clubs.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 9.—The monthly meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey was held at the clubhouse of the Montclair Wheelmen to-night. The Essex Bicycle Club of Newark and the Mercer County Wheelmen of Trenton were admitted to membership.

The century run t oAsbury Park was the principal topic discussed. The route will be the same as last year, with the exception that the run will go through Passaic instead of Rutherford. The route selected is as follows: Leave Washington Park, Newark, 5 A. M.; to Belleville, to Passaic, to Paterson, to Montclair, to Orange, to Elizabeth, to Westfield, to Plainfield, to New-Brunswick, to Matawan, to Keyport, to Red Bank, to Little Silver, to Long Branch, to Asbury park. The entrance fee will be $1.50, including medals to the survivors. Five banners will be given as club prizes, while the Asbury Park Wheelmen have given $150 for prizes.

The run to the State meeting at Trenton on June 7 was also brought up. All the clubs in this section have signified their intention to participate in the run. A silk medal will be given to each survivor.

The Asbury Park Wheelmen stated that they will hold a century run from Asbury Park to Trenton and return on May 21, and invited the clubs of the association to compete. Carl Von Lengerke of the South Orange Field Club was appointed as the fifth member of the Racing Board.

The members adjourned to the Opera House and enjoyed the "smoker" given by the Montclair Wheelmen, which was a tremendous success. The first part was given up to a minstrel performance, which was warmly received. Several hits on popular wheelmen were made. The first part closed with a farce entitled "Uncle Billy's Golden Wedding." The second part consisted of monologues and specialty songs. The affair was thoroughly enjoyed, as during the performance the guests smoked the "pipe of peace" and drank to the health of the Montclair Wheelmen.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists desiring to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

C. R. Zacharias of the National Meet Executive Committee came to town from Asbury Park yesterday. He reports the outlook as very promising for the league's races, and says that the Asbury men are working with an energy that foreshadows satisfactory results.

—Unset diamonds will be the principal prizes at the New-Jersey State meet at Trenton on June 1. The prizes for the tri-State team race, which will be the feature of the meet, will be given by The New-York Times.

—There will be an important meeting at Asbury Park to-night of the New-Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen.

—Rullfson and Ivens failed in their attempt to break the Buffalo-Rochester record on Wednesday.

NEW-YORK BEAT LOUISVILLE.

Bad Errors by Both Teams, but Pitchers Did Well.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 7; Louisville, 5.
Cincinnati, 14; Brooklyn, 8.
Chicago, 7; Boston, 4.
Baltimore, 9; Pittsburg, 2.
Cleveland, 7; Washington, 3.
Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Pittsburg	11	5	.688
Cleveland	9	5	.643
Baltimore	7	4	.636
Chicago	10	6	.625
Boston	8	5	.615
Cincinnati	8	7	.533
New-York	7	7	.500
Philadelphia	6	6	.500
Brooklyn	6	7	.462
St. Louis	5	12	.294
Louisville	4	10	.286
Washington	3	10	.231

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 9.—There was little in to-day's game to the credit of either team, except the good work of both pitchers. The batting was weak, except a few drives by Davis and Luby, and the fielding was wild. New-York won only because Louisville made the most costly errors. Fuller was hit on the knee by a batted ball and had to leave the game. Attendance, 1,000. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
McGann, rf.	2	0	0	2	0	0
O'Brien, 2b.	0	1	1	5	3	1
Shugart, cf.	0	1	3	1	0	0
Glass'k, ss.	1	0	3	2	1	0
Clarke, lf.	1	2	1	0	2	0
Luby, 1b.	1	0	2	2	0	0
Preston, 3b.	0	3	1	0	2	0
Cun'h'm, p.	0	0	1	1	4	0
Welch, c.	0	0	1	1	1	0
Zehner, c.	0	0	2	0	1	0
Total	5	8	24	16	5	

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Burke, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	
Tiernan, rf.	1	0	2	0	0	
Davis, 3b.	2	2	4	2	2	
Doyle, 1b.	0	2	13	0	0	
V.Hil't'n, cf.	1	2	2	0	2	
Stafford, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0	
Schriever, c.	2	2	2	1	1	
German, p.	0	0	0	3	0	
Murphy, ss.	1	0	1	2	0	
Fuller, ss.	0	1	0	2	0	
Total	7	10	27	13	5	

Louisville	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	—5
New-York	1	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	—7

Earned runs—New-York, 1. First base on balls—Off Cunningham, 6; off German, 5. Struck out—By Cunningham, 3; by German, 2. Three-base hit—Luby. Two-base-hits—Luby, Davis, Van Haltren. Sacrifice hits—O'Brien, (2,) German. Stolen Bases—Murphy, (2,)Davis, Doyle, Tiernan, McGann, Shugart, Luby, Preston. Double play—O'Brien, Glasscock, and Luby. Umpire—Mr. Campbell.

Cincinnati, 14; Brooklyn, 8.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—The lovers of old-time slugging on the ball field saw a game to-day that was to their liking. There was a total of twenty-seven hits, the Cincinnatis getting 17 of them. Hoy knocked out a home run while triplets and doublets were plentiful. The errors on both sides were glaring ones. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Latham, 3b.	1	2	1	3	0	
Hoy, lf.	4	2	2	0	0	
McPhee, 2b.	3	1	3	4	1	
Ewing, 1b.	0	4	10	1	0	
Miller, rf.	0	0	3	0	0	
Vaughn, c.	2	2	3	2	0	
Smith, ss.	2	1	2	6	1	
Hogr'ver, cf.	2	3	3	0	1	
Parrott, p.	0	1	0	2	0	
Dwyer, p.	0	1	0	0	0	
Total	14	17	27	18	3	

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	0	4	2	1	
Lachance, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0	
Anderson, rf.	1	2	0	0	0	
Burns, lf.	1	0	3	1	1	
Daly, 2b.	1	1	3	1	0	
Corcoran, ss.	1	2	3	5	2	
Mulvey, 3b.	1	2	4	2	0	
Grim, c.	1	1	1	0	1	
Gumbert, p.	1	1	0	2	0	
Total	8	10	27	16	5	

Cincinnati	1	1	1	4	0	1	5	1	0	—14
Brooklyn	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	—8

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 5. First base on balls—Off Parrott, 3; off Dwyer, 1; off Gumbert, 4. Struck out—Parrott, 2; Dwyer, 1. Home run—Hoy. Three-base hits—Hoy, Ewing, (2.) Two-base hits—Ewing, Anderson, Daly, Dwyer, Corcoran, Lachance. Stolen bases—Griffin, Parrott, Hogriever, (2,) Anderson, Smith, Latham, (2.) Double plays—Smith, McPhee, and Ewing; Griffin and Mulvey. Hit by pitcher—By Gumbert, 2. Umpire—Mr. Keefe. Time—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

Other League Games.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	—4

Base hits—St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Breitenstein and Peitz, Carsey and Clements—Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Baltimore	3	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	—9

Base hits—Pittsburg, 6; Baltimore, 13. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Killen and Sugden, Hemming and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Murray and Long.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—7
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—3

Base hits—Cleveland, 7; Washington, 10. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Washington, 2. Batteries—Cuppy and Zimmer, Mularkey and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	—7
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—4

Base hits—Chicago, 12; Boston, 9. Errors—Chicago, 4; Boston, 8. Batteries—Griffith and Kittridge, Nichols and Ganzel. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807. TRADE MARK
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS

Our business is earning its greatness by what it does for the buyers' money.

Fine all-wool C., W. Ingrain Carpet, in small or large patterns,

At 36 cents per yard.

WE SELECT THE BEST OF THE WORLD'S PRODUCT, AND GIVE YOU THE PICK OF OUR EFFORTS. THEY ARE AS FRESH AND BRIGHT AS NATURE'S APPAREL, AND THE PRICES LESS THAN WHOLESALE.

Furniture—well made and durable.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104, 106, and 108 WEST 14th ST., NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

"COLD SHIVERS"

Demand a warming, pain-subduing plaster, as well as hot drinks and baths. Nothing warms up like Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.

25 cents a Day

Is not much—hardly the cost of a messenger's car fare, yet this will pay for moderate use of a telephone, which can be promptly placed in your office or home. This for our most improvd service, the lines and the instruments being the same as those furnished large users, who pay $240 a year. The price varies only with the amount of use.

Telephone, write, or call for further particulars.

Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co.,

18 CORTLANDT STREET.

Cornell, 11; Virginia, 2.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 9.—University of Virginia's hard luck is the reason for the large score by which Cornell defeated her on Percy Field to-day. Up to the ninth inning the game was closely contested. At the beginning of the ninth inning, with the score 4 to 2 in favor of Cornell, Capt. Nelson, Virginia's pitcher, was hit in the stomach by a batted ball, which laid him out. He pluckily continued the game, but was weak from the shock, and six hits, including a home run, enabled Cornell to add 7 runs to her list. The same teams will play another game to-morrow. The score:

Cornell .....2 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 7—11
University of Virginia.0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2

Batteries—Cornell, Priest and Cobb; Virginia, Nelson and Cockran. Base hits—Cornell, 15; Virginia, 5. Attendance, 700.

Seton Hall Beats Fordham.

ORANGE, N. J., May 9.—The Seton Hall College baseball team defeated the nine from Fordham College, New-York, on the former's grounds this afternoon by a score of 11 to 3.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., May 9.—Passed West—Stem yachts Empress, F. A. Schermerhorn, and Halcyon, Andrew R. Culver. Sloop yacht Adelaide, R. W. Inman.

Passed East—Steam Yacht Silva.

MR. GIBB'S SHOWY FOUR-IN-HAND.

His Chestnuts Were Unbeatable at the Brooklyn Horse Show.

The fashionable world of Brooklyn gave another evidence of its fancy for a dress parade of fine stock for riding and driving by the large attendance at the horse show of the Riding and Driving Club last evening.

The show began with a parade of mounted park police, nine in number, the prizes being for the best-trained horse, with manner and way of handling considered. Patrolman Hilton had the blue-ribbon candidate in the strapping bay gelding Harry.

The four-in-hand class brought out three very showy park teams. Horses alone counted in this competition, and Howard Gibb was unbeatable with four superb chestnuts.

Ten smart runabout rigs gave the judges a lot of trouble before they selected E. & H. Tallmadge's bay gelding Victor. Two saddle classes and two for jumpers ended the proceedings. Tycha Brahe was unable to compete in the last event, having hurt his leg in the high jump on Wednesday.

Following are the awards:

SPECIAL CLASS.

Class 45.—Mounted Park Police, for best, best trained, and best mannered horse. Horse to count 60 per cent. and handling 40 per cent. First prize, $25; second prize, $15; third prize, $10. First—Harry, b. g., 16.1 hands; ridden and exhibited by Patrolman Henry Hilton. Second—Duke, ch. g., 16.1 hands; ridden and exhibited by Patrolman William Vanderbeck. Third—Joe, ch. g., 15.3 hands; ridden and exhibited by Patrolman John Tennant.

ROADSTERS.

Class 3.—Mare and gelding and best-appointed road rig. Judged by scale of points. Horse, 50 per cent.; wagon, 15 per cent.; harness, 9 per cent.; robes, blankets, and whip, 8 per cent.; general appointments, style, &c., 18 per cent. Total, 100 per cent. Speed not essential. Prize, $25. First—Gillette, 2:11¼, blk. g., 15.3 hands, by Cyclone-Madame Beatty, by Mohawk Chief; driven by Charles E. Bedford; exhibited by E. T. Bedford. Second—May Keene, b. m., 15.3 hands, by Town Talk, dam a daughter of Laura Keene; driven and exhibited by Charles G. Moser. Third—Katrina, b. m., 15.1 hands, by Rubini-Frederica, by Oxmoor, driven by E. Howard O'Flyn; exhibited by E. J. O'Flyn.

HORSES IN HARNESS.

Class 17.—Pair mares or geldings, or mare and gelding, shown before a brougham, horse to count 50 per cent., and the brougham and general appointments 50 per cent. Driven by coachman. Prize, $25.

First—Vogue, b. g., 15.1½ hands, and Gossip, b. m., 15.1½ hands, driven by Coachman Davis, exhibited by Timothy L. Woodruff.

Second—Gladstone, ch. g., 16 hands, and Bismarck, ch. g., 16 hands; driven by Coachman Cronan; exhibited by E. J. Knowlton.

Third—Signal, ch. g., 15.1½ hands, and Ceylon, ch. g., 15.1½ hands, driven by Coachman Symes; exhibited by A. J. Nutting.

ROAD TEAMS.

Class 23.—Four-in-hands. Mares or geldings, four years old or over. Shown before coach or break, horses only to count. Must not be under 15 hands. First prize, $50; second prize, $25. First—Melody, ch. m., 15.3 hands, and Moonlight, ch. m., 15.2 hands, (leaders;) Valkyrie, ch. g., 16 hands, and Viking, ch. g., 16 hands, (wheelers;) driven and exhibited by Howard Gibb. Second—Aristocrat, b. g., 15.3 hands, and Emperor, b. g., 15.3 hands, (leaders;) Prince Karl, b. g., 16 hands, and The Duchess, b. m., 16 hands, (wheelers;) driven and exhibited by Timothy L. Woodruff. Third—Guy, ch. g., 15.2½ hands, and Buckeye, ch. g., 15.3 hands, (leaders;) Baron, ch. g., 15.3 hands, and Prince, b. g., 15.3 hands, (wheelers;) driven and exhibited by Raymond Hoagland.

HUNTERS AND JUMPERS.

Class 50, tandem to jump, best jumping and handling considered. Prize, $25. First—Primrose, b. m., 15½ hands, and Llewellyn, b. g., 15½ hands; ridden by J. T. Pirle, Jr.; exhibited by S. C. Pirle. Second—Billy, b. g., 15.2 hands, and Jack, b. g., 15.2 hands; ridden by W. C. Candee; exhibited by Willard L. Candee.

Class 41, for best performance over four successive jumps, five feet high, and to carry a minimum weight of 140 pounds. Prize, $25. First—Loke, b. g., 15.2¾ hands; ridden by Robins Woodward; exhibited by G. Herbert Potter. Second—La Cigale, b. m., 15 hands; ridden by W. Hewitt; exhibited by E. M. Shepard.

Mr. Croker's Two-year-olds Scratched.

LONDON, May 9.—Mr. Richard Croker has scratched all of his two-year-olds, except Montauk, from all of their engagements.

Groups for the Sportsmen's Exposition.

Two exhibits that Frederick Sauter has prepared for the Sportsmen's Exposition at Madison Square Garden next week are sure to attract considerable attention. One of these is a huge bull buffalo making a stand against a pack of wolves that have made an attack upon this king of the prairies who had become separted from his herd. A second group represents an Alaskan grizzly bear standing at full height on his hind legs and holding the carcass of a deer that he has killed for his meal. Both groups are artistic and striking.

Physicians

prescribe Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites because they find their patients can tolerate it for a long time, as it does not upset the stomach nor derange the digestion like the plain oil.

Scott's Emulsion is as much easier to digest than the plain oil as milk is easier to digest than butter. Besides, the fish-fat taste is taken out of the oil, and it is almost palatable. The way sickly children, emaciated, anæmic and consumptive adults, gain flesh on Scott's Emulsion is very remarkable.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

RACING BILLS ALL SIGNED

So Sport Will Be Begun at Morris Park To-morrow.

A GOOD COMMISSION APPOINTED

Gov. Morton Explains the Object of the Bills and Their Effect on Existing Laws—Racing Men Gratified.

ALBANY, May 9.—Gov. Morton, at 5 o'clock this afternoon, announced that he had signed the Gray Racing bill, the two bills of Assemblyman Wilds, to carry out the anti-gambling provisions of the new Constitution, and prohibit pool selling and all forms of gambling, and the supplemental bill correcting certain errors in the Gray Racing bill.

At the same time he appointed August Belmont of New-York City, ex-Congressman John Sanford of Amsterdam, and Edwin D. Morgan of New-York City as members of the State Racing Commission, provided for in the Gray Racing bill. John Boden of this city is to be Secretary of the commission.

In his memorandum approving these four bills, Gov. Morton said:

These four bills provide for the formation of associations for the improvement of breeding of horses, and holding trotting or running race meetings, for a State Racing Commission, and prohibiting the keeping of gaming and betting establishments, and also pool selling, bookmaking, bets, and wagers. All relate to the same general subject, and for that reason are here considered in one group. Several statutes relating to the same or similar subjects are by these bills repealed or amended, and this group of bills will comprise what will be known as the Racing Law of the State.

By Chapter 478 of the Laws of 1887, pool selling on race courses was legalized, and the provisions of the Penal Code relating to the subject were to be suspended during thirty days in each year, between May 15 and October 15, upon certain race grounds. This act made lawful, during the period named, and upon these race tracks that, which elsewhere, and during other portions of the year, was treated as a crime. The act was amended by Chapter 469 of the Laws of 1893, and also by Chapter 197 of the Laws of 1894. By Section 9 of Article I. of the Constitution, as amended in 1894, it is provided among other things, that neither pool selling, bookmaking, nor any other kind of gambling shall hereafter be authorized or allowed within this State, and the Legislature shall pass appropriate laws to prevent offences against any of the provisions of this section.

While the principal portions of the acts above cited and probably abrogated or rendered invalid by the constitutional amendment, some portions of the laws probably remain in force, but, in consequence of the constitutional amendment, a revision of the laws relating to racing and racing associations seem to be required; hence the legislation proposed by the bills now under consideration.

The first bill, that relating to the formation of racing associations, seems to be a great improvement upon the act of 1887, and contains none of the objectionable features of that bill, and the second and third bills, amending Sections 343 and 351 of the Penal Code, also seem necessary to carry into effect the prohibition contained in the constitutional amendment. The fourth bill is explanatory of the first, and is made necessary also by some provisions of the general corporation laws of the State, which might otherwise affect associations formed under the first bill.

It seems to have been the intention of the framers of the law to provide every reasonable safeguard against gambling in connection with horse racing. Pool selling, bookmaking, recording of bets and wagers, and open gambling are prohibited under penalty of imprisonment or imprisonment and fine.

The proposed legislation seems broad enough to prohibit the transmission by telegraph or telephone of orders or commissions for the laying of wagers upon horse races; and even where private individual wagers are made between persons, no token, receipt, or certificate of the making of such wager or bet, or of liability to pay over or refund the money so wagered, can be passed or exchanged between the parties, and for a violation of this provision a penalty is imposed, under which the loser may recover at law the whole sum so wagered between himself and the winner. Besides the officials in charge of or controlling the racing associations and race tracks, who may connive at, or permit violation of the law in this respect, are themselves made subject to imprisonment, or both imprisonment and fine, equally with the persons engaged in betting; and the Racing Commission, created by the first bill, is empowered to revoke the license of the association in whose race tracks or grounds the law is violated.

It was probably not intended by the constitutional amendment to prohibit racing altogether, but the evil of pool selling and bookmaking had become so great that the Constitutional Convention of 1894 felt justified in recommending the adoption of a constitutional provision against it, placing these things on the same basis as lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets, which were already included in the constitutional prohibition. By the bills under consideration the Legislature has attempted to perform the duty put upon it by the Constitution, and provide legislation which should prevent offenses against the provision of the Constitution relating to pool selling, bookmaking, and gambling at horse races. Whether the object aimed at has been fully accomplished can only be determined by experience, and if this legislation should prove inadequate or insufficient to prohibit or repress the evils mentioned, public sentiment will, doubtless, demand more stringent legislation in the future.

I am not unmindful of the objections which have been made to these bills by eminent citizens interested in maintaining good morals and good order, and I am in entire sympathy with the spirit of these objections. No one could deprecate more than myself any legislation which would have a tendency to increase rather than diminish gambling. But a careful consideration of these bills leads me to the conclusion that gambling at horse races will be materially lessened, if not altogether prohibited, by their provisions.

At all events it seems wise that some legislation should be enacted. It does not seem proper to leave the statutes upon this subject in the uncertain condition produced by the amendment to the Constitution, and it is impracticable, if not impossible, at this stage of the legislative session, to procure any other legislation than that proposed by these bills; and, while they may not be satisfactory to all our people, it seems to me proper, on the whole, to approve them in the form recommended by the Legislature.

RACING THE JUMPERS.

All Ready for the Steeplechasing at Morris Park To-morrow.

The so-called Racing bills having been approved by Gov. Morton, and the Racing Commission having been appointed, the racing season will be opened at Morris Park to-morrow. Messrs. Belmont, Sanford, and Morgan, the new Commissioners, will issue the necessary license in ample time.

Racing men received the news of the signing of the racing bills with undisguised satisfaction, as the Governor's action will save from threatened destruction one of the most popular of all sports, as well as an interest in which millions have been invested. The Brooklyn Jockey Club and the Coney Island Jockey Club will hold their Spring meetings as usual, even though these are almost certain to be held at a financial loss.

As soon as the news was received, society people, who have become interested in the proposed steeplechase meeting at Morris Park, began preparations for an outing on Saturday, such as they had expected to have yesterday. So the parade of coaches and other fine turnouts will be a sight well worth seeing if the weather is fair.

Five races are to be run to-morrow, in accordance with the programme announced in The Times yesterday. These include the St. Nicholas Hurdle Race, at a mile and a half, and the New-York Steeplechase Handicap, at two miles and a half. Landers has been engaged to furnish music.

Shooting at Creedmoor.

CREEDMOOR, May 9.—The last detachment of the Forty-seventh Regiment, composed of Companies A and B, under command of Capt. Fish, practiced here to-day. The weather was fair, with a light "6 o'clock wind."

Following is a list of those who qualified as marksmen:

Field, Staff, and Non-Commissioned Staff.—Col. Eddy, Lieut. Col. Hubbell, Adjt. Barnes, Surgeon Wood, Quartermaster Sergt. Hyson, Commissary Sergt. Ciperly, and Color Bearers Travis and Breen.

Company A.—Lieut. Jackson, Lieut. Jannicky, Sergt. Clark, Corps. Walsh, Reed, and Hannan, Lance Corp. Stewart, and Privates Muller, Meek, Hutchinson, Holderied, La Roza, Ritter, Royer, Steers, Ottman, Mason, Dodd, Hay, Wood, Millmaster, Reuter, Vetter, Briscot and Meyer.

Company B.—Capt. Fish, Sergts. McKay, Downey, Morris, Johnston, Corps. Seaward, Hagen, Privates Brunaghim, O'Connor, Bailey, Finn, Friedrichsen, Tooker, Rosenfeld, Suburger, Russell, Baldwin, Kummer, Martin, Madigen, Elliott, Farrington, Ferris, Haddock, and Gregory.

Company F.—Privates Engelhart and McKenna.

Company G.—Lieut. Gerould.

Volley Firing.—Company A, Twenty-two Men—Possible score, 220; actual score, 68. Company B, Twenty-seven Men—Possible score, 270; actual score, 78.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

FRIDAY, MAY 10.

Brooklyn Horse Show, at Riding and Driving Club, Park Plaza, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, MAY 11.

Steeplechase races at Morris Park.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

will sell at
FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK, NEW-YORK,
TUESDAY, May 14, 1895, at 10:30 o'clock,

SEVERAL CONSIGNMENTS OF TROTTING STOCK,

including thirty head from

Mr. MONROE SALISBURY of California,

Among which are fast youngsters by Directum, Palo Alto, Direct, Stamboul, Dexter Prince, Monbars, and other sires, selected for the speed and individuality they can show on the track.

Other owners will sell horses of fast records and greater speed, affording

A CHOICE LOT TO SELECT FROM.

Catalogues ready May 10. Address PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., Auctioneers, 107 John St., New-York.

The Turf.

HURDLE RACING
AND STEEPLECHASING AT
MORRIS PARK AT 2:30 P. M.
SATURDAY, MAY 11, and
MONDAY, MAY 13.

Special trains via Second Avenue Elevated Railroad. Direct to track.

ADMISSION, Ladies and Gentlemen, $2 each. Music by Lander.

Brooklyn Horse Show, Park Plaza, Brooklyn, 3:30 P. M.

Planked shad dinner of Columbia Yacht Club.

Baseball.—Yale vs. Orange, at East Orange, N. J.

Interscholastic games at Berkeley Oval, 2 P. M.

Club handicap, golf matches, at St. Andrew's Links, Yonkers.

SUNDAY, MAY 12.

Pavonia Yacht Club planked shad dinner, at clubhouse, foot of Jersey Avenue, Jersey City.

Bicycle Road Runs.—Excelsior Cyclers, to Hackensack, from Sixty-sixth Street and Boulevard, at 9:30; Pastime Wheelmen, to Islip, L. I.; Manhattan Bicycle Club, to Islip, L. I.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...4:48	Sun sets...7:05	Moon rises...9:31	P. M.

Tides To-day.

| | HIGH WATER. A. M. | HIGH WATER. P. M. | LOW WATER.

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,260 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co. Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Checks, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Meetings and Elections	11
Apartments To Let	12	New-Jersey Property	12
Auction Sales	7	Personal	11
Bankers' Cards	11	Proposals	11
Bicycles	3	Public Notices	11
Boarders Wanted	7	Real Estate at Auction	12
Business Notices	5	Real Estate for Exchange	12
City Items	5	Referees' Notices	12
City Real Estate For Sale	12	Situations Wanted	7
Country Houses To Let	12	Special Notices	5
Country Real Estate For Sale	12	Sporting Goods	3
Deaths	4	Spring and Winter Resorts	7
Dividends	11	Summer Resorts	7
Excursions	7	Surrogate Notices	6
Financial	11	The Turf	3
Furnished Rooms	7	To Let for Business Purposes	12
Help Wanted	7	Travelers' Guide	6
Horses, Carriages, &c.	3	Unfurnished Rooms	7
Hotels	7		
Instruction	7		
Marriages	5		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—La Perichole.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Fatal Card.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—Delmonico's at 6.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—The New Twentieth Century Girl.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Aladdin, Jr.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—A Gaiety Girl.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Sowing the Wind.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—National Sculpture Society Exhibition. Floral Display.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Captain Paul.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—King of Peru.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:00 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Cavalleria Rusticana and I Pagliacci.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Madeleine.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Pudd'nhead Wilson.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling and The Man Up Stairs.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Cat Show.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Annual Exhibition.
ORTGIES GALLERIES, 5th Av-34th St—9:00 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Art Loan Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:30 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.

READER'S INDEX

	Page.	Col.
At the Hotels	8	3
Business Troubles	6	3
Commercial	11	4
Courts	2	1
Financial	10	1
Marine Intelligence	3	5
New State Corporations	6	2
Obituary Record	5	5
Post Office Notice	6	1
Railroad News	6	1
Real Estate	12	1
Social World	8	3
United Service	6	4
Washington Weather Forecast	7	1

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1

The Greater New-York Bill Killed.
Rear Admiral Meade to Retire.
No Senator Elected in Delaware.
Receptions at the City Hall.
The Ranger's Work at Esmeraldas.
Hurt While Playing Polo.
Meadowbrook Clubmen Arrested.
Advance in Stocks and Bonds.
Proof of Business Prosperity.

Page 2

Will Protect Mrs. Nugaro.

Page 3

Officers for the Big Road Race.
Gov. Morton Signs the Racing Bills.

Page 5

Diplomacy in the Far East.
Minister Thurston's Recall Asked.
Payn's Frankness on the Witness Stand.
Russia Proud of Its Work.
Parade of the Park Police.
Two Meetings of the Dock Board.
Suit Against ex-Police Justice Newton.

Page 6

Says John Graham Is a Prisoner.

Page 8

Republican Praise of the Mayor.
Money for McLaughlin.
Awards at the Cat Show.

Page 9

All Eager for Justices' Berths.
Rapid-Transit Report.
School Exhibition for Mayor Strong.
To Test the Magistrates Bill.
American Bible Society Meeting.
"The Viking" at Palmer's Theatre.
Students Have Fun at a Circus.

Page 10

The Stock Market Still Booming.

Page 11

Higher Grain Markets.

Page 12

To Hasten Elm Street Improvement.

For Sound Money in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., May 9.—The State Bankers' Association, in session here to-day, adopted by an almost unanimous vote, resolutions opposing the free coinage of silver.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	67	60	6 P. M.	75	72
6 A. M.	65	56	9 P. M.	77	65
9 A. M.	70	65	11 P. M.	74	60
12 M.	81	70	12 P. M.	72	60
4 P. M.	75	75			

Average temperature yesterday.....74.0
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 65.1
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years.....57.0

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7 Column 1.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

REFORM LOSS—REPUBLICAN GAIN.

The more the message of Mayor Strong on the Lexow Police bill is studied, the more difficult it becomes to reconcile its statements and arguments with the facts and with the pledges given by the Mayor. Our own view of this matter, based on a careful and impartial analysis of Mr. Strong's own utterances, is confirmed by the leaders of the reform movement of which he is the official and pledged representative. We gave in The Times yesterday morning interviews with a number of these leaders. Their general sentiment and opinion is very accurately expressed in the temperate language of Mr. Joseph Larocque, the Chairman of the Committee of Seventy. His authority cannot be disputed. He is able, upright, of cool judgment; he has been intimately engaged in the reform movement from the outset, and is fully and minutely informed as to its objects, its course, and the avowed relation to it of the successful candidate for Mayor. Mr. Larocque says:

"I regard the acceptance by Mayor Strong on behalf of the city of the Bi-Partisan Police bill as a distinct abandonment by the Mayor of the platform on which he accepted nomination and was elected to office.

"The acceptance of this bill I regard as a distinct surrender of the rights of the citizens of New-York to the supposed necessities of a political party, in violation of the trust reposed in the Chief Executive of the city and of the obligations assumed by him in accepting the platform on which our citizens, without respect to party, placed him in nomination and elected him to office."

This is very severe language; it is not only justified, but it is demanded. The action of Mayor Strong is a heavy blow to the hope of non-partisan government of the City of New-York, because it tends to convince those who had cherished that hope that the best man, elected on the strongest pledges, with the most powerful non-partisan backing, cannot resist the influence of the appeals of the machine leaders of the party with which he is in sympathy—the party to which, in a double sense, he "belongs."

The meaning of the Mayor's action becomes plain if we ask ourselves two questions: What does reform gain or lose by it? What does the Republican machine gain by it? Reform gains absolutely nothing. The concentration of power in the Chief of Police could, as Mr. Larocque points out, be secured by the action of the commission. No legislation was needed. Moreover, concentrated power and responsibility in a subordinate officer is of little value to reform, which demands responsible heads of departments. On the other hand, reform loses in the transfer of the civil service rules of the department from the Mayor's commission to the Police Commission. And this is all the worse as a precedent because the present commission is honest and faithful. It will be all the harder to take this power away from a commission which may abuse it. The precedent will also be pleaded for like transfers to other departments, until the essential function of the Mayor—his control over an impartial and non-partisan system of lists for appointments, capable of shutting out politics from the service and abolishing patronage—is wholly frittered away. By no other method could Mr. Strong have done such mischief to civil service reform, which is the indispensable condition of all adequate reform. Again, reform loses by the embodiment in new legislation of the recognition of partisanship in the most important branch of the City Government. Mr. Strong was elected to use all his power and influence to exclude partisanship from city affairs. He has used both to ingraft partisanship on the Police Department.

What does the Republican machine gain? Very much. The machine recognizes that with the present commission it has little to hope for. That commission, as Mr. Roosevelt said to the Civil Service Reform Association on Wednesday evening, "calls itself an absolute non-partisan commission," and it will act as such so long as Mr. Roosevelt remains at its head. But what the machine feared was that the commission would be made by law non-partisan, that the elections would be taken out of its hands, that appointments would be tested by an independent and honest commission, and that the most powerful instrumentality for making "deals" and getting places would be rendered useless for the machine. It was for this that Platt fought against the Police bill of the Committee of Ten, and for the Lexow bill. His fears are laid at rest. He has spiked the reform guns. He has made it certain that when the time comes that the reform leaders, disheartened, possibly divided, shall lose such advantage as they now have, the Police Department will remain a possible citadel of the spoils system, the centre of his de'is with Tammany, a vantage ground worth fighting for, and far easier to gain than, when Mr. Strong was elected Mayor, he had dared to think that it would be. Platt knows that what he has thus achieved is of immense value to him. Any reform in the law of the police while Mr. Strong remains Mayor, silenced by acquiescence in the Lexow law, will be exceedingly difficult, and he hopes to make it impossible. His debt to Mr. Strong for future security and future opportunity is very great. We do not know how he proposes to pay it. That is his affair and the Mayor's. But for the mischief inflicted on the people of this city and on the honest people of the whole State, Platt and Strong must be held accountable.

The remedy lies in the hands of those who have been wronged. The reform leaders must carry out the policy clearly announced by the most prominent of their number—by President Low, by Mr. Carter, by Mr. Root—at the great meeting on the 27th of March. They must see to it that in the elections for the Legislature the men who have followed Platt's orders are, so far as possible, kept at home, and that the machine does not reap the benefits which Mayor Strong has offered. The entire Legislature will be replaced this Fall. Let the issue of honest home rule and non-partisan city government be made, and we may yet regain what we have lost.

A PROFESSIONAL POLITICIAN.

The people of this State have just been treated to an instructive exhibition which they ought not to forget. They have had a view of a professional politician who is not an office holder at work, and they know how he gets his living. The politician in question is Mr. Lou Payn, and a very considerable politician he is. Gen. Grant made him United States Marshal, but his influence was not derived from his Marshalship. His Marshalship was derived from his influence. For the past quarter of a century it has not been possible to make a list of the ten or twelve most influential Republican politicians of this State and leave Payn out.

And yet, as Mr. Elihu Root told the committee of the Senate appointed to investigate the charges of bribery against certain Senators, for these twenty-five years this influential person has been carrying a load of "shame and infamy," and he has been carrying it without betraying the least discomfort. It was in 1868 that he was accused, by the report of the committee of the Legislature, of having received $10,000 to promote an Erie Railroad bill. Perhaps it was an exaggeration for Mr. Root to say that during this quarter of a century Payn has been "a stench in the nostrils of all decent men," but, if so, that has been only because decent men have omitted to smell of him. "The people," luckily for scoundrels, have a short memory, and, when Payn's name came up, the people merely experienced a vague sensation of political influence and personal disrepute. We doubt whether Mr. Root himself recalled, until he had occasion to look it up for the purposes of the present case, precisely what it was that Payn was accused of doing twenty-seven years ago.

It is Payn himself who has refreshed the public memory by recurring in 1895 to his old tricks of 1868. As a citizen of Columbia County, Payn has been developing a warm personal interest in a bill raising the pay of firemen in the City of New-York, and a fund was raised to enable him to procure the passage of the bill, of which he was in charge. At this investigation Payn had an excellent chance of vindicating himself, both as to the charge of 1868 and as to the charge of 1895. But he did not embrace the opportunity to offer himself to Mr. Root's cross-examination. On the contrary, although he was in the room when the session began, he ran away rather than to vindicate himself, though he left word that he had some affidavits about the 1868 business.

It is unnecessary to add anything to this statement, so far as it characterizes Payn. But it may be useful to point out that, in spite of the charge of 1868 and the charge of 1895, Payn has continued and will continue to be a "leading Republican"; that he has far more influence in any party assemblage than a Republican of ability, character, and standing, like Mr. Root himself, insomuch that if Mr. Root were very anxious to get something done by a Republican Legislature, a Republican State Convention, or a Republican National Convention, he would have to admit that it would be more advantageous to him to employ Payn than to undertake to get it for himself.

A YEAR'S SALES IN CANADA.

The official statistics concerning the imports of products of the iron and steel industry into Canada during the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1894, show to what extent the Canadian demand is supplied from this country, as compared with the supply from Great Britain. The value of the imports from Great Britain was $3,411,000, while the value of the shipments received from the United States was $4,656,000. Comparison with the total value of iron and steel imports shows that this country is credited with 53 per cent., and Great Britain with only 38¾ per cent.

The list names forty classes or articles of iron or steel, among which are pig iron, bar iron, boiler iron, cast iron pipes, hoop iron, engines, nails, spikes, bolts, structural shapes, sheet iron, wire, cutlery, steel ingots, axes, farm implements, and machinery of various kinds.

We remember that when it was proposed in this country last year that farm implements and machines should be put on the free list, the McKinley papers cried out that we should be flooded with such implements and machinery from Canada. The reports show that our manufacturers of farm implements beat those of Canada in their own home market, in spite of a Canadian duty which averages about 30 per cent. Here are some of the figures for last year:

	From Great Britain.	From the United States.
Farm implements, binders, &c.	$16,500	$226,000
Axes and other tools	63,000	330,000
Plow and other plates	7,000	26,000

All these iron and steel products, to the value of $4,656,000, were sold in Canada by our manufacturers in open competition with the manufacturers of Great Britain and other foreign countries, without the assistance of the high duties which are imposed here at home for the protection of the same manufacturers against the importation of the goods which they undersell on the other side of the Canadian boundary.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DECISION.

The decision of United States Circuit Judge Nathan Goff in the South Carolina election case is most extraordinary, and is political rather than judicial. The gist of it is that the registration laws of that State, the general act of 1882, and the special act of last December, providing for an election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention, are unconstitutional. For a United States court this can only mean that they conflict with some provision or requirement of the Federal Constitution, and the only parts of that instrument with which they can conflict are the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. The former prohibits any State from making or enforcing any law "which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States," and the latter declares that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

The action of a State, so far as Federal courts can take cognizance of it, is embodied in its Constitution and laws, and not in the misconduct of its officers in applying them. The suffrage provisions of the South Carolina Constitution, adopted under the Reconstruction acts in 1868, are not in conflict with the amendments, the ratification of which was made a condition of readmitting the State to representation in Congress. The Registration acts make no discrimination among citizens on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and if they abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens, it is only as these are abridged by all State registration laws. They provide for the registration of voters at certain times prior to elections, and for subsequent additions and corrections to the lists of qualified voters, and they require every voter to have a certificate of his registration as evidence of his right to vote. This may be a hardship and may put burdensome requirements upon the exercise of the right of suffrage, but it does not abridge that right, for it takes it away from no citizen, and it prevents no citizen from exercising it by complying with the conditions, which are the same for all.

The burden of the complaint before the court at Columbia was that officers intrusted with the execution of the State laws did, in one way or another, make discriminations, and that the practical effect was to deprive many colored citizens of the right to vote. What actually appeared was that very many of them have failed to register and vote under these laws, and there is no doubt that the intention of the legislation was to restrict the actual voting of negroes. But the negligence of citizens or the dereliction of State officers in the administration of State laws cannot of themselves give United States courts jurisdiction to interfere, if the actual laws do not conflict with national authority, and are beyond the purview of its judiciary. When Judge Goff says that certificates of registration cannot be required under State laws, he goes very far. It would be as competent for any Federal Judge to say that evidence of the payment of a poll tax cannot be required, or that any requirement of a registration law which results practically in diminishing the vote is unconstitutional. If the practical result of diminishing the vote is to be taken as evidence of abridgment of the right to vote, then every qualification of the suffrage in a State and every restrictive requirement of a registration law can be set aside by Federal courts.

The decision of Judge Goff is a reversion to the theory and policy of the reconstruction days. Negro suffrage was very unwisely thrust upon South Carolina and other Southern States, with what disastrous consequences may be read in the paper on the history of the last quarter of a century in the current number of Scribner's Magazine. No State could live long under the condition of things there described, and the struggle of that Commonwealth to free itself is a matter of history. The State cannot curtail negro suffrage as such in its Constitution or in its laws. It cannot bar out ignorance and incapacity from its government except by indirection. With a majority of its citizens negroes, mostly ignorant, it insists upon "white supremacy" as necessary to self-preservation, and in some way it is bound to secure it.

There is nothing in this direful situation which will make constitutional any provision in the Constitution or the laws of South Carolina denying the right to vote on account of color, or abridging the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. Neither is there anything in it to authorize a Federal Judge to go beyond the provisions of its Constitution and its statutes, and invade a domain belonging exclusively to State jurisdiction, however much of outrage and of wrong, from the Judge's political point of view, there may be in that domain. The moment that is done, the barrier is broken down that guards the sovereignty of the States of the Union, and the encroachment of centralized power will have no fixed limitation. The authorities of South Carolina should move with deliberation and discretion, but they cannot leave this matter where it is. They should make no unnecessary delay in getting a higher adjudication than the decision of a partisan Judge from West Virginia.

A JUNKER IN THE REICHSTAG.

The Prussian Minister of the Interior is a delightfully typical specimen of the German Junker. He yesterday informed the Reichstag that the Government was "perfectly indifferent to what the House thought of its proposals." It was the business of the Reichstag, this pleasing person continued, to provide money for the expenses of the State, but "what you think," he added, "does not touch the Government."

This is the way in which a Bismarck or a Cromwell may occasionally express himself, in a burst of brutal candor, and not suffer for it. It may even help him to get his own way. But it is obviously out of the question for anybody to talk in this way without being merely ridiculous, unless, in the first place, he be a man of commanding personality, and, in the second place, he have rendered eminent services to the State. For a mere promiscuous Herr von Koeller, that nobody knows or cares anything about, to take this tone is to invite ridicule, and the unfortunate von Koeller was drowned in a stream of ridicule played upon him by the Socialist leader Bebel. Bebel recommended von Koeller to take pattern from his predecessor, Puttkamer, who by amiable manners endeavored to conciliate the majority and induce it to accept exceptional laws, whereas von Koeller's boorishness drove away those who might have supported the bill.

This is very sad for von Koeller, who will look for consolation to his august master, and expect to exchange views with him about how nice it was to live in the fourteenth century, when Parliaments had not been invented and Kings and Junkers had it all their own way. But in this he may be disappointed. The Kaiser will be apt to consider that von Koeller has been infringing his own royal monopoly, and that it will be absolutely necessary for him to be represented in the Reichstag by somebody who has more sense than von Koeller.

THE CASE OF DR. BYRON.

Although the illness and death of the late Dr. Byron, Director of the Bacteriological Department of the Loomis Laboratory, were probably caused by infection proceeding from germs of tuberculosis cultivated and examined under the microscope by himself, it should not be inferred that an expert and careful bacteriologist is necessarily in danger of infection while engaged in the duties of his profession. Dr. Byron himself would have opposed strenuously such an inference. He was one of the boldest explorers in the field of bacteriological research, and preferred to make his inquiries where the disease germs were most abundant—in places where cholera, yellow fever, or other infectious diseases were prevailing in epidemic form. Thoroughly familiar with all means of defense against infection, he was confident that he would escape, so long as he should employ those means, should retain his vitality unimpaired, and should observe all the precautions which ought to be taken by those who cultivate bacteria and subject them to microscopic examination.

He lost his life, and bacteriological science lost an investigator of high attainments and great promise, probably because he failed to observe those precautions at a time when exposure and overwork had impaired his vigor and reduced his system's power to resist infection. It was in March of last year that he became convinced that in the preceding month, while engaged for several hours every day in the inspection of the germs of the disease commonly called consumption, he had become infected by those germs. Such germs are cultivated in a gelatinous substance which is confined in glass tubes. While they are in the tubes, and afterward while they are exposed upon glass slides for microscopic inspection, they are retained in place by the liquid or semi-liquid which surrounds them. So long as they are thus retained by moisture, the investigator is in no danger if he takes ordinary precautions. But if they become dry and are liberated, so that they float in the air, the bacteriologist may inhale them, and if he be in a susceptible condition he becomes infected.

Dr. Byron believed that he suffered by reason of his own carelessness. He said in November last that through an oversight some of the tubercle germs which he had been examining in February were allowed to become dry on the slides, or were not sterilized before they were laid aside, and that he must have inhaled them with the air of the laboratory. It may be pointed out that even after having been so exposed he might have escaped infection if he had been in his normal vigorous condition. But he was worn out and weak. The natural defenses were broken down. The door was open and the germs came in, to find an environment which tended rather to stimulate their growth than to repress it.

This is not the only reported case of the kind, although the number of bacteriologists who have suffered from infection originating in their own laboratories is small. Dr. Charles Graham, bacteriologist in the Sterling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, became infected with consumption last year while cultivating and inspecting the bacilli of that disease, presumably because the germs were permitted to become dry and were inhaled. It is possible, however, that neither Dr. Byron nor Dr. Graham was infected by breathing laboratory air in which germs were floating. That is a matter which is not susceptible of positive proof, owing to the possibility of infection from other sources in thickly-settled districts, where one death in every eight is due to tubercular disease. In September of last year Dr. Karl Oergel died in Hamburg of Asiatic cholera, contracted while he was cultivating and studying the cholera germ in the laboratory of the Hygienic Institute. There seemed to be no room for doubt as to the origin of infection in this instance, for all outside sources were eliminated and several breaks in the chain of precautions were discovered. Two or three of the assistants of Prof. Koch became infected by inhaling germs of tuberculosis during the course of the professor's experiments a few years ago, but it is said that they recovered their health.

Such examples of the misfortunes of expert bacteriologists have some value as object lessons for the general public. They tend to familiarize the average intelligent man with the dangers and the methods of infection, and with certain precautions which may be taken. There is a special lesson in that part of the history of Dr. Byron's case which relates to his exhaustion and weakness and the susceptibility induced by that weakness at a time when he needed all his normal constitutional vigor for defense against the invading germs.

Mr. Choate says the Supreme Court's decision in the income tax case made a rent in the law's meshes through which all the big fish have escaped, while the small fry remain helpless prisoners inside the net. Something is wrong with this metaphor. It recalls the legend about Sir Isaac Newton, according to which he made a large hole in the kitchen door for his old cat's use and a little one for the convenience of her kittens. The cases are not quite alike, and yet the philosopher and the lawyer seem each to have tripped.

It is about time for anglers to unite and make an effective protest against the unsportsmanlike conduct of those Sandy Hook artillerymen. How can anybody catch fish in the lower bay if his attention is to be constantly distracted by the fall, just beyond the end of his rod, of five hundred-pound shells? Such an incident not only scares away every cod, conger eel, and sea robin that may have shown an inclination to bite, but it spatters the fishermen with water, rocks the boat so that bait receptacles tip over, necessitating an immediate return to the city, and in other ways is the cause of much irritation. Some day, if this thing goes on, and the proving-station people continue to use as targets any stray steamers that have been chartered by residents of this city for a day's harmless sport, a party of enraged fishermen will land on Sandy Hook and avenge their many and unendurable wrongs by spiking every gun and slaughtering every gunner in the neighborhood. Then, when it is too late, perhaps the Government will come to its senses and show some appreciation of the fact that in the human heart there are certain strings which cannot be set in vibration with safety.

In other days, before bicycles became epidemic and when trolley cars were not, it paid to raise horses. Now the market for those animals has all gone to pieces. When it was announced, a few days ago, that an old gentleman at the Arapahoe Agency had exchanged fifteen horses for an Indian maiden named Rosa, men who have noted with any care the prices realized at recent auctions heard the report with incredulity, and were quite prepared for the denial that now comes from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Smith, who says no such sale was effected, or could be, while quotations remain as they are at present. Evidently some unscrupulous dealer—there are such—has been trying to mislead the public.

FOR DEMOCRATIC HARMONY

The Council of Prominent Democrats to be Held Soon After the Adjournment of the Legislature.

Those who have been discussing the project of holding in this city a council of editors of Democratic newspapers throughout the State and of other Democrats of prominence in the party, now propose holding it as soon after the adjournment of the Legislature as is convenient.

Its purpose will be to infuse activity into the party, to discuss plans for the State and Senatorial campaign of this year, and above all to restore unity of action among all Democrats, and do away with factional lines.

Senator Hill, Senator Murphy, Smith M. Weed, Edward M. Shepard, several representatives of Tammany Hall, ex-Collector Magone, Maurice J. Power, and ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild are types of men who will be invited.

Ex-Collector Magone has been in town for a day or two. He is a strong advocate of harmony all along the lines. Great care will be taken this year not to exclude any organizations representing large bodies of Democrats from representation in the State Convention. All Democrats who have their party's interest at heart agree now that there has been too much of this.

While there are Democrats who look upon the Senatorial contest of this year as an almost hopeless one in view of the new apportionment, there are others wo think there is a good chance of securing a majority of the Senate that will have a voice in selecting Senator Hill's successor. Senator Hill himself has been carefully looking over the situation for the past three or four months, and he knows where the best points are at which to make fights for new Democratic Senators.

Others connected with the Democratic State organization have also been looking over the ground, and it is now certain that a hard fight will be made all along the line for Democratic Senators. The plan is to nominate men in all of the fifty Senate districts who will command the votes of all Democratic voters.

MANITOBA'S GOVERNMENT IS HESITATING

Additional Time Asked to Consider the School Question.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, May 9.—It looks as if the Government is disposed to change its attitude toward the school controversy. When the House reassembled to-day, Premier Greenway asked for a further adjournment till June 30, as no decision had been reached in regard to an answer to the remedial order issued by the Dominion Government.

In view of the Ministers' recent declaration that they would return the document and decline to take action, their present position is interpreted as meaning that a compromise is to be offered.

Martin, representing the French and Catholics, made a vigorous speech condemning Attorney General Sifton for taking part in the election in Ontario, and his statements there were characterized as untruthful. There was an animated scene, but it is evident that all the members are puzzled as to the best course to pursue. The House adjourned to-night, which practically removes the question to the Federal Parliament.

It is thought here that the Dominion House will re-enact the old law, restoring separate schools, and, should this be done, serious trouble is feared, especially as the Provincial Government has not given an answer to the remedial order, but has simply taken a longer period in which to consider its future action in the matter.

To Honor Silas Wright's Birth.

The Brooklyn Democratic Club met last night to consider a dinner to be given in the Pouch Mansion on May 24, in honor of the one-hundredth anniversary of Silas Wright's birth. Ex-Gov. John E. Russell of Massachusetts; ex-Deputy Attorney General W. A. Poste, and John D. Bell, Chairman of the Kings County Democratic General Committee, will respond to toasts.

MAY NOT REFER TO DI CESNOLA

Museum Trustees Say Nothing as to What May Be Done at Their Meeting—Prof. Ware's Status.

The Board of Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art will not confirm or deny any report which prophesies action by them at their quarterly meeting, May 20.

They say that at the last meeting there was a division of opinion in regard to Director L. P. Di Cesnola, but he had enough votes to continue him in office for a year. Now the general sentiment of the Trustees is that the interests of the museum are their chief concern, and that opinion in regard to an individual should and will be subordinate to them.

Besides, the election of Di Cesnola for another term was mainly because President Marquand, in zealously advocating it, assumed the responsibility of the course that was taken, and much regard should be had for the Director's sponsor, because of his magnificent generosity toward the institution, and his efforts to make it worthy of the city.

In all probability the meeting will be had without a reference to Di Cesnola, unless some hitherto undeveloped cause of complaint should be brought up. So far as has been learned, he has not been as aggressively objectionable since his re-election, in February, as before.

In the interest of united endeavor to attain the end aimed at by every Trustee, President Marquand has been active of late in conciliating whatever differences in opinion in regard to Di Cesnola existed among the Trustees, and he appears to have succeeded in inducing those who were disposed to continue to try to oust the Director to regard this as an issue which might mar harmony in the board.

President Marquand, while willing to espouse the cause of Director Di Cesnola, was displeased when he learned that Prof. William R. Ware of Columbia College, who was a Trustee and life member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and member of its Sculpture, Building, and Art Schools Committees, had been so shabbily treated by Di Cesnola.

Mr. Marquand said that a wrong had been done, and that the wrong should be righted, and he acted by writing to Joseph H. Choate for an opinion on Prof. Ware's status as a Trustee.

Prof. Ware was a life member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and, under the first charter, a Trustee. Di Cesnola, acting on the second charter, notified Prof. Ware that he could not consider himself a Trustee or life member unless he paid $1,000. The reply of Prof. Ware was courteous. He told Di Cesnola to erase his name, and expressed regret that he had acted as Trustee when not entitled to do so. Mr. Choate's opinion settled all doubt Mr. Marquand might have of Prof. Ware's eligibility.

So that on the third Monday of this month the Board of Trustees will find Prof. Ware in precisely the same position as he was at the last quarterly meeting in February, and with no doubt as to his status and no disposition to further harass him through pique or a disposition to split hairs on legal technicalities.

A hint thrown out yesterday was to the effect that a result of President Marquand's efforts to perfect harmony in the Board of Trustees will be an entire absence of the disposition to factional division on account of the opinions held of the Director.

REMEDY FOR FACTORY EVILS

"The People's Workshops" Considered at the Last Conference on Municipal Government—Contract Labor Scored.

The last but one of the series of conferences on Municipal Government, held in Amity Hall, under the auspices of the City Vigilance League of the Nineteenth Assembly District, took place last night. It was on "The People's Workshops."

Samuel Gompers was announced to preside at the meeting, but sent his regrets, as he was engaged in the work of labor organization in the South. His place was filled by Jacob A. Riis, who spoke of the plentifulness of laws and of the lack of vigor and perseverance in enforcing them.

Miss Alice L. Woodbridge, the Secretary of the Working Woman's Society, read the first paper on "The Stores." It was chiefly a graphic digest of the evidence recently taken by the Rhinehard Assembly Committee, with the moral that nothing but legislative action would be effective in reducing the hours of labor for women and children.

John B. Lennon of the Journeymen Tailors' Union read a paper on "The Factories and Sweat Shops." He said that factory life demanded the consideration of those who believed in fact as well as in theory in the brotherhood of man.

Factories had brought with them overcrowding, bad sanitary conditions, long hours of labor, and female and child labor to an excessive degree. To eliminate these evils was one of the great social problems of the day. Strikes and boycotts all tended to right it. The mistakes of organized labor had been those of policy and tactics; it was fundamentally in the right.

To appeal to the State Legislature was useless; more home rule was necessary. Organization was the true cure for the evils of factory life, including the sweating system. The great hope of the future lay in the education of the children of the present generation, through teaching them not to work long hours for low wages. The sweating system could be abolished by the entire annihilation of the contract system, and the trades unions invited outside co-operation to gain this end.

ARCHBISHOP AWARDED DIPLOMAS

First Graduation Exercises of the Training School for Nurses of St. Vincent's Hospital.

The commencement exercises of the class of '95 of the Training School for Nurses of St. Vincent's Hospital took place last evening before a large audience in the Chamber of Music, at Carnegie Music Hall. This is the first class to graduate from the training school.

Diplomas and medals were given to the following nurses: Mary E. Carey, Alice O'Reilly, Catherine Ginnevan, Katharine MacNamara, Mary Ryan, Mary E. Reynolds, Delia V. Rockwell, Margaret E. Casey, Cornelia M. Kenny, and Rose A. Healy.

Through the kindness of Mrs. Eugene Kelly the hall was beautifully decorated with plants and flowers, while the music for the evening was provided by Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer.

On the platform were Archbishop Corrigan, Dr. Stephen Smith, Dr. J. A. MacCreery, Dr. Clement Cleveland, Dr. Frederick S. Denis, Dr. C. S. Maguire, Dr. J. D. Bryant, and Father Patrick Daly.

The diplomas and gold medals were awarded by the Archbishop. As each nurse received her diploma she knelt and kissed the Archbishop's ring.

The concluding address was delivered by Archbishop Corrigan.

A CLASH BETWEEN RIVAL INDIAN COURTS

Both Factions Are Firm and an Armed Conflict Is Feared.

DENNISON, Texas, May 9.—The national courts have convened at Tishomingo, the capital of the Chickasaw Nation.

A serious state of affairs exists, which may precipitate civil war. There are two sets of officers throughout, from Judge down, and a clash seems inevitable, as both sides are obstinate, and do not seem inclined to yield in the least.

The factions are heavily armed. A single shot will precipitate a battle. The Governor's offers of mediation have been rejected.

Mr. Mansfield as the Peruvian.

The so-called "first performance" of "The King of Peru" at the Garrick Theatre last evening drew an audience somewhat larger than that at the "dress rehearsal." Mr. Mansfield's own acting as Pedro had greatly improved. His "make-up" had been modified, as the young potentate's personal appearance was much more attractive.

There were variety and force in the portrayal, with an occasional suggestion of youthful buoyancy, and the strong scene with Pandolfo was invested with dignity and feeling. In fact, the performance in every respect was good, vastly better than the play.

DIPLOMACY IN FAR EAST

Records of American State Department's Official Letters.

EFFORTS MADE FOR INTERVENTION

Traditional Abstention from Foreign Entanglement and Influential Friendly Service of the Administration.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Appendix 1 of papers published relating to the foreign relations of the United States was given to the press to-day. It contains much interesting matter, most of which has been published, and 106 pages of entirely new material, so far as the public is concerned, relating to the Japanese-Chinese war.

That part relating to the action of the United States when asked to use its good offices to secure the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Corea and thus prevent war shows conclusively, after all the speculation and comment that has ensued, the position taken by this Government in the matter.

On June 22, 1894, Mr. Uhl, Acting Secretary of State, sent a telegram to Mr. Sill, United States Minister to Corea, as follows:

In view of the friendly interest of the United States in the welfare of Corea and its people, you are, by direction of the President, instructed to use every possible effort for the preservation of peace conditions.

This was received by Mr. Sill when the King of Corea was about to ask for the intercession of the United States. Later, the King decided to ask for the intervention of all the foreign Governments represented at Seoul, and the Ministers of these Governments, with the exception of the German envoy, requested the Japanese and Chinese Ministers to Corea to intercede with their Governments in the matter on July 7. Yuen Sy Sou, the Minister Resident of Corea in Washington, handed this telegram to Mr. Gresham, sent to him from Seoul:

The foreign representatives at Seoul have had a meeting. The Japanese Minister declines to withdraw Japanese troops. Please ask the President of the United States to adjust the difficulty.

China also asked the intervention of the United States on July 7, according to the following cable message sent Mr. Dun on the 7th, at the same time informing him that this Government could not join another power, even in a friendly intervention.

Mr. Gresham tells of a conversation with the Chinese Minister in Washington, in which the latter requested this Government to instruct Mr. Dun to unite with other foreign representatives in Tokio to induce the Japanese to abandon their warlike attitude toward China. Mr. Gresham says:

I replied that the United States desired to continue and strengthen friendly relations with both China and Japan; that while we earnestly hoped to see those Governments remain on terms of peace, we could not intervene between them otherwise than with our good offices; that we had neither the right nor the inclination to go further; that by direction of the President I had already, through our Minister at Tokio, made a strong but friendly representation to Japan in the interest of peace, and did not see that we could do more; and that we could not unite with other powers in any kind of an intervention.

The Minister repeated that Japan refused to withdraw her troops until the above-named reforms had been made; that he feared war was inevitable unless the powers exerted strong influence upon Japan, and asked what I thought of the situation, and whether I could make a suggestion that would improve it.

I replied that from information received from Mr. Dun and other sources, I was slow to believe that Japan would resort to war, and that a course was open in China which had been adopted by other powers, namely, an offer to settle the controversy by friendly arbitration.

The most interesting phase of the situation did not begin until three months later. On Oct. 6, 1894, Mr. Goschen, Chargé of the British Embassy at Washington, asking in the name of his Government, whether the United States would join England, Germany, France, and Russia in intervening between China and Japan, says:

The basis of such intervention, "would be that the independence of Corea should be guaranteed by the powers, and that Japan should receive indemnity for the expense of war."

Replying on Oct. 12, Mr. Gresham says:

While the President earnestly desires that China and Japan shall speedily agree upon terms of peace alike honorable to both and not humiliating to Corea, he cannot join England, &c., in an intervention, as requested.

In his answer, Mr. Goschen informs Mr. Gresham that he is "now instructed to call your attention to the fact that the intervention contemplated would be limited to diplomatic action and would take place in the event of a suitable opportunity presenting itself for the adoption of such a course."

Whether or not this course of Great Britain suggested the necessity of action by this Government does not appear, but on Nov. 6, Mr. Gresham sent this telegram to Mr. Denby, at Peking:

Prompted by that sincere friendship which the United States constantly desires to show toward China, the President directs that you intimate his readiness to tender his good offices toward bringing the present war with Japan to a close on terms alike honorable to both nations, should he be assured that such a tender would be acceptable to both.

On the same day Mr. Gresham also telegraphed Mr. Dun at Tokio in language somewhat similar, inserting:

If the struggle continues without check to Japan's military operations on land and sea, it is not improbable that other powers having interests in that quarter may demand a settlement not favorable to Japan's future security and well-being.

Just after these dispatches were sent, Mr. Gresham received from Mr. Denby, in the name of the Chinese Government, a communication requesting the President to tender his good offices toward an honorable termination of the war, and in the course of a long telegram, addressed immediately to Mr. Denby, Mr. Gresham says that, as China's similar request, addressed to the great European powers, may somewhat embarrass the President's freedom of action, Mr. Denby is directed to act on the instructions sent before China's appeal was received.

Two days later Mr. Gresham informed Mr. Denby by cable that, while the President preferred to act alone, he would not decline the request to act jointly with other powers, simply in determining the amount of indemnity if Japan's consent were obtained.

Other communications show that Japan declined the good offices tendered on the ground that sufficient progress had not been made to insure a satisfactory result of negotiations, but almost immediately showed an inclination to receive direct overtures for peace from China through our Minister to Pekin, Mr. Denby, and on Nov. 23, the Chinese Government made these overtures through Mr. Denby.

On Nov. 24, Mr. Gresham sent a letter to Mr. Denby, explaining the position of the United States, in which he said:

With a few exceptions, the record of our diplomatic history shows no departure from the wise policy of avoiding foreign alliances and embarrassing participation in guaranteeing the independence of distant States. The United States may, however, consistently with that policy, lend their aid to further the efforts of friendly powers unhappily at war to compose their difference whenever they concur in expressing a desire for our impartial mediation.

My statement to both the Chinese and Japanese Ministers in the course of interviews, made it clear to them that the United States have no policy in Asia to be endangered by the war, and that thus, occupying a position of absolute and impartial enutrality toward the belligerents, the President, however solicitous to see the restoration of peace, would in no event go beyond acting as a mere peacemaker upon the request of both parties.

There is nothing further relating to the subject in the correspondence, which closes with a telegram dated March 28, 1895, from Mr. Dun to Mr. Gresham, predicting Li Hung Chang's recovery from his wound.

RUSSIA'S WORK AND JAPAN.

Expressions of the Czar on the Condescension of the Mikado.

LONDON, May 9.—The Daily News correspondent in Vienna says:

"The Czar has thanked Prince Lobanoff for convincing Japan of Russia's reasonableness and averting war. His Majesty will send thanks to Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe and Freiherr von Marschall, in Berlin.

"The German envoy in Tokio telegraphed congratulations to the Mikado, praising his moderation. The Mikado received similar messages from several European sovereigns."

PARIS, May 9.—The Figaro says the drafting of the terms of the final settlement between Japan and the protesting powers will be left to Spain.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—An official dispatch from Tokio, received at the Japanese Legation this afternoon, states that the ratifications of the treaty of peace between Japan and China were exchanged at Chefoo, Wednesday.

It is understood that no change was made in the text of the treaty as originally concluded, but that, taking into account the recommendations made by Russia, Germany, and France, the Japanese Government has agreed to renounce the permanent possession of the Liao Tung Peninsula, on condition, however, that the arrangements regarding the form and the terms of the renunciation shall be reserved for adjustment between itself and the Government of China.

This latter stipulation is construed to mean that Japan will not surrender the peninsula until a suitable indemnity shall have been paid.

The treaty of peace itself provides that Wei-Hai-Wei shall be held until the first 100,000,000 taels and the next two annual installments of the indemnity have been paid.

ILLNESS OF BRITAIN'S PREMIER.

Rosebery's Condition Was Caused by Fatigue, His Physician Says.

LONDON, May 9.—Lord Rosebery looked pale and wearied at the National Liberal Club reception last evening. The lapse of memory which caused him to lose the thread of his argument lasted several minutes, in spite of the prompting of Earl Spencer and of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.

Meanwhile, he gazed about him in a dazed way, which was painful to see. When he recovered he was inclined to end his remarks then and there, but was persuaded to proceed. He did this with great effort. His physician has issued a bulletin, ascribing his illness to fatigue.

Death of Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

LONDON, May 9.—The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., eldest brother of ex-Speaker Peel, died here this morning.

Sir Robert Peel was born May 4, 1822. He was Attaché to the British Embassy at Madrid from June, 1844, to May, 1846; Secretary to the British Legation in Switzerland; Chargé d'Affaires from November, 1846, to December, 1850.

He was Lord of the Admiralty from 1855 to 1857; Chief Secretary for Ireland from 1861 to 1865; Secretary to the Special Mission to Russia at coronation of Alexander II. in 1865, and the Liberal representative for Tamworth from 1850 to 1880.

He was a prominent debater on Irish questions and foreign politics. He sat as a Conservative for Huntingdon in 1884 and 1885, and for Blackburn in 1885 and 1886. He was defeated as a home ruler at Inverness Burghs. His wife, daughter of Marquis of Tweddale, was the sister of the Dowager Duchess of Wellington.

J. L. Toole Stricken with Paralysis.

LONDON, May 9.—The Manchester Courier says that J. L. Toole, the celebrated comedian, is afflicted with paralysis and will not return to the stage.

J. L. Toole was born in London in 1833. He made his first appearance on the stage as a member of the City Histrionic Club at a public benefit performance July 22, 1852. He began his professional career at the Queen's Theatre, Dublin, soon after this successful ordeal. In 1854 he was at St. James's Theatre, in London, the popular comedian that he has since remained. His parts were broad farce, his talent was local, his personality is highly estimable. He is one of Mr. Henry Irving's most intimate friends.

He played in New-York at Wallack's Theatre in 1874, making his first appearance there Aug. 17.

Loss of Insurgents at El Cristo.

[From the Staff Correspondent of The United Press.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 9.—It was made known to-day that the insurgents lost 10 killed and more than 100 wounded in the attack on El Cristo last Tuesday.

J. FRANK CLARK.

Austrian Ship Monarch Christened.

POLA, Austria, May 9.—The new Austrian war ship Monarch was launched here this morning in the presence of Emperor Francis Joseph, and an immense gathering of people.

The town and the ships were dressed with flowers and flags. The vessel was christened by the Archduchess Marie Theresa.

A Reception by Ambassador Bayard.

LONDON, May 9.—Mr. and Mrs. Bayard gave a tea reception in their new house in Eaton Square to-day. The Misses Potter, Miss Roby, Mrs. Winans, and other ladies who were presented at yesterday's drawing room were among the guests. Miss Herbert, daughter of the United States Secretary of the Navy, is in London.

Nicaragua Will Soon Pay England.

LONDON, May 9.—It is announced, upon the authority of the Exchange Telegraph Company, that the Nicaraguan Government will pay the entire amount of the indemnity demanded by Great Britain at the Foreign Office, in London, in a few days.

Spain's View of Her Cruiser's Case.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Spanish Government has not protested to this Government for the detention of the cruiser Infanta Isabella at Tampa Quarantine, but has intimated confidence in a proper settlement of the matter by the United States.

Steamer Germanic Overhauled.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—The White Star steamer Germanic has arrived here from Belfast, where she was overhauled. She was fitted with new boilers and engines, which will enable her to make nearly as high speed as the Teutonic.

Ministry of Greece Will Resign.

ATHENS, May 9.—At the meeting of the Cabinet to-day, the Ministers decided to resign after the public business now in hand shall have been arranged.

Crispi's Canvass Against de Felice.

ROME, May 9.—Premier Crispi has accepted the Parliamentary nomination in the Fourth Electoral College of Rome. His opponent is ex-Deputy de Felice, the Socialist, who was imprisoned for inciting Sicilians to revolution.

Flagship San Francisco Quits Naples.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Admiral Kirkland left Naples to-day on the flagship San Francisco for Algiers, on his way to Gibraltar, and thence to the celebration at Kiel. The Marblehead will follow in a few days.

The Duke of York Will Go to Kiel.

LONDON, May 9.—The Queen arrived at Windsor to-day. The Duke of York will represent the Queen on the occasion of the Kiel fêtes, marking the opening of the Baltic-North Sea Canal.

An Unconfirmed Rumor About Milan.

BERLIN, May 9.—A rumor was current on the Boerse here to-day that ex-King Milan was assassinated, or had committed suicide. The rumor lacks confirmation.

Higher Duties Projected in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, May 9.—The Government to-day introduced a bill in the Chamber increasing the import duties upon flour, hay, and oleomargarine.

ADVANCE IN INSURANCE RATES

Necessitated by Recent Fires, Said President Walton at the Meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

About twenty-five of the fire insurance companies doing business here, and nearly as many in other cities, were represented yesterday at the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which was held in the rooms of the New-York board, at 32 Nassau Street.

Pamphlets were prepared for distribution, including the annual address of President E. A. Walton and reports on incendiarism and arson, on statistics, on forms of policy, on legislation and taxation, on lighting, heating and patents, and on fire departments, fire patrols, and water supply.

President Walton summarized the reports in his address, which he began with congratulations that the year 1894 had shown marked improvement over 1893 in the insurance business. He said:

The Committee on Legislation and Taxation, in addition to its accustomed attention to bills adverse to insurance interests which appeared in the several State Legislatures, rendered especially acceptable service to fire insurance companies in reference to the income tax, relieving members of uncertainty on disputed points and saving them much annoying correspondence with the Government or Internal Revenue Collectors.

The report of the Committee on Incendiarism and Arson showed that for the year beginning April 1, 1894, 219 rewards were offered, amounting to $67,575, and eight were paid, which latter secured the conviction and incarceration of ten incendiaries. There have been 3,414 rewards offered since the fund was first subscribed, Jan. 1, 1873, amounting to $1,193,750. The total rewards paid number 181 and amount to $53,875, securing the conviction and incarceration of 260 incendiaries. Adding to this 92 convictions under the Pacific coast fund, gives 352 in all.

The percentage of dividends paid in 1894 was 9.82 against 9.58 in 1893. It is 7-100 of 1 per cent. below the average of 10.52 since 1860.

From 1890 to 1894 the average loss ratio of all companies rapidly increased, rising in 1893 to 66.93, the highest point since the years of the Chicago and Boston fires. While still high for the year 1894, and above the average for the whole period, it yet fell to 59.99, showing an improvement of 6.94 over the previous year.

Advances in premiums were to have been expected from the recent efforts made by companies to secure adequate premiums to meet the great losses of recent years—efforts which were made none too soon.

Regarding legislation, Mr. Walton said:

The gravity of the situation from the side of undue legislative interference had impressed all who were familiar with the business. It had sometimes been a question as to whether or not a sufficient number of companies would remain to furnish the insurance required by the business needs of the country. Company after company has been forced into liquidation, and in their stead, which was painful to see. When he recovered he was inclined to end his remarks then and there, but was persuaded to proceed. He did this with great effort. His physician has issued a bulletin, ascribing his illness to fatigue.

Assets of companies, members of the National Board, amounted on Dec. 31, 1894, to $190,000,000. Their premium receipts in 1894 were $104,856,978. The premium receipts of the 238 companies whose experience was given in the tables presented in the President's address for 1894 amounted to $128,443,048, from which it will be seen that the receipts from that source of the Board companies alone were over 81 per cent. of the whole.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:

E. A. Walton, President, New-York; William B. Clark, Vice President, Hartford; Robert B. Beath, Secretary, Philadelphia; Fred W. Arnold, Treasurer, Providence. Six members of the Executive Committee were re-elected: William B. Clark, Hartford; F. L. Ellison, Philadelphia; E. C. Irvin, Philadelphia; Marshall S. Driggs, New-York; J. A. Macdonald, New-York, and Hugo Schumann, New-York. The following were added to the committee: Henry W. Eaton, New-York; E. G. Richards, Hartford; J. J. Clark, Detroit; George P. Sheldon, New-York; James A. Silvey, New-York. Henry K. Miller was re-elected Secretary.

The members present at the meeting dined at Delmonico's in the evening.

"EITHER CRAZY OR A LIAR"

The Reported Sayings of O'Hanlon in His Suit Against ex-Police Justice Newton Causes Supt. Byrnes to Speak.

Michael O'Hanlon began an action against Richard Van Brunt Newton, who was one of John Y. McKane's henchmen, for $25,000 damages for false arrest.

Newton was charged with sending him to the penitentiary for three months for vagrancy, although O'Hanlon said he had plenty of money and jewelry with him at the time. He was subsequently released upon habeas corpus proceedings.

The case was called before Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, and Almet F. Jenks, counsel for Newton, moved to strike the suit from the calendar on the ground that O'Hanlon had agreed to discontinue it.

Mr. Shanks, counsel for O'Hanlon, objected, and said that his client had met Newton by appointment last Monday, a settlement having previously been proposed by Newton. Instead, Mr. Shanks said, of making a settlement, his client was taken to New-York. There he was met by two Central Office detectives, attached to Superintendent Byrnes's staff, and was told to take $300 to settle the claim; that if he did not do so, they would send him to Sing Sing.

Justice Cullen, after hearing this statement, denied the motion to strike from the calendar, and it will come to trial in two weeks.

Superintendent Byrnes, when informed of the statement made by Mr. Shanks, on behalf of his client, said that if O'Hanlon had said what he was reported to have said, he was either crazy or an infamous liar.

CARELESS DEPUTY MARSHALS REMOVED

Allowed Post Office Robber Johnson to Escape from a Train.

United States Deputy Marshals James Biggert and George W. Lewis, from whose custody Post Office Robber Charles Johnson escaped while on an express train bound to Fort Smith, Ark., returned yesterday without their prisoner to Brooklyn.

Marshal Henry J. Hayden summoned his two deputies and discharged them from office.

Biggert has been in the Government service for twenty-three years, and he wept as he told the story of his negligence to his chief.

One of the prisoner's wrists was handcuffed to the rail of his berth in the sleeper at night, while the officers went to sleep. When they woke the prisoner was gone.

Marshal Hayden has sent a report of the escape and his removal of the offending deputies to Attorney General Olney.

Violations of the Trolley Speed Law.

Chief Trolley Inspector Franklin reports that there were eighteen cases of violation of the trolley speed law in Brooklyn Wednesday. The highest rate was 13 6-10 miles an hour.

The Royal Blue Line.

Additional trains for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington:

Beginning May 12, 1895, trains will leave New-York, Station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty Street:

For Philadelphia at 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:45, 10:00 P. M.; 12:15 midnight. Sundays, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M.; 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 8:00 P. M.; 12:15 midnight.

For Baltimore and Washington at 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M.; 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 P. M.; 12:15 midnight. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 A. M.; 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 P. M.; 12:15 midnight.—Adv.

THE RECALL OF THURSTON

Secretary Gresham's Reasons for Demanding It.

THE INSTRUCTIONS TO MR. WILLIS

Mr. Gresham Charged Mr. Thurston with Giving Matter to the Press Intended to Bias Opinions Here.

HONOLULU, May 2.—At a meeting of the Executive and Advisory Council yesterday, Mr. Hatch, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that on the 30th ult. Minister Willis called on him and read a letter from Secretary Gresham, dated Feb. 21 last, which, he said, had been sent to Japan by mistake, intimating that Mr. Thurston is no longer personally acceptable to the Administration at Washington as Hawaiian Minister.

Secretary Gresham's letter to Minister Willis is as follows:

Department of State, Washington, Feb. 21, 1895.

Sir: I regret to be constrained to bring to your attention and through you to the knowledge of the Hawaiian Government certain acts of its representative in the United States of which this Government has just ground to complain.

In order to set forth the facts with desirable clearness it becomes necessary to recite fully what occurred at two interviews which I had with Mr. Thurston, at this department, on the 16th and 18th insts.

The recent seizure of a ship at San Diego, Cal., for alleged violation of our neutrality laws in carrying arms to Hawaii was the occasion of his first call. After brief conversation on this subject I took occasion to remark that I had information that he was not pleased with your action in connection with recent events at Honolulu. Mr. Thurston desired to know why that view was entertained here, whereupon I handed him a clipping from a New-York paper of the 13th inst., of which a full copy is hereto appended.

After he had read this article I asked him if he had furnished the matter to the paper for publication. He at once said he had furnished the paragraph, which he pointed out, reading as follows:

"There has been a great reaction among the more prominent royalists who were not concerned in and did not approve of the late insurrection, and a number of them have taken the oath of allegiance to the republic. Others had stated that as long as the Queen claimed that she should be reinstated, and there was hope of receiving help from the United States Government to reinstate her, they felt in duty bound to support restoration. Now that the Queen has abdicated and further action on the part of the United States looking to restoration is hopeless, they proposed to accept the situation and work for annexation, which many of them say they have all along considered the best course for all concerned, but have been prevented from advocating it by what they considered their duty to the Queen."

I then desired to know if Mr. Thurston had also furnished to the same paper the concluding paragraphs, purporting to be extracts from a letter written by "A Prominent Lawyer in Honolulu," and reading thus:

"Mr. Hawes, the British representative, has confined his action to a diplomatic request to the Government, that if not inconsistent with the interest of the Government, capital punishment proposed to be inflicted on any British subject may be postponed until he can communicate with his Government, while his whole manner is friendly to the Government. Upon the publication of the instructions of Secretary Herbert to Admiral Beardslee in the local papers, declaring that no protection would be given to Americans who either opposed or supported the Government, a number of Englishmen applied to Hawes to know whether his course would be similar to that of the American Government. He immediately replied that on the contrary he considered it highly proper for all English citizens to do all in their power to support the Government, and by so doing they violated no international law and would forfeit none of their rights as English citizens.

"Had the insurrectionists not been discovered at the time they were, and had they once succeeded in getting into the city, there would have been savage butchery, as they were well supplied with dynamite bombs, and the evidence which has been developed shows that their plans were to march into town at 4 o'clock in the morning along the main avenue leading to the city, blowing up the residences of the principal supporters of the Government as they advanced, regardless of the women and children therein, in order to prevent support reaching the Government.

"Their plans also were for an uprising of the natives in the city, attacks simultaneously to be made on the palace, the Government buildings, and station house, and the telephone station. The arms and dynamite bombs stored at the Queen's residence were to play an important part in the plans. A marked feature of the situation is the large number of natives who rallied to the support of the Government. They volunteered to the number of nearly 300 to go to the front. The final capture of most of the rebels who remained in the mountains was effected through the thorough search made by Capt. Robert Parker, a three-quarters native, and fifty native police, who, with their thorough knowledge of the country, scouted the hills from Honolulu to the east end of the island."

Mr. Thurston answered that he had furnished nothing to that or any other paper, but that he had permitted an employe or agent of one of the Press Associations to copy at his legation a private letter or letters, which he had received, and added that the published paragraphs did not contain all that was in the private letter or letters. I thereupon said that I was aware that this was so, and that I knew the private letter or letters did not appear in full in the last paragraphs as printed. Handing him a typewritten paper, I asked if the underlined parts were not contained in the following passages:

"There is intense feeling being manifested by the people at what is looked upon as Mr. Willis's unwarranted interference in connection with the prisoners' trials.

"He is doing everything that he can to protect the royalists and harrass the Government. Many of our best men feel it imperative for our future safety that some example should be made. While the Government is master of the situation for the present, the danger is not entirely over. Much indignation is also felt from the fact that, although direct information was given to Minister Willis last November, before the shipment of arms was made at San Francisco that such shipment was intended, nothing appears to have been done to stop the shipment. It is felt that the Hawaiian Government has strong grounds for complaint against the United States Government on the score of its indifference, if not at its active connivance at this flagrant breach of neutrality. Whether or not the Hawaiian Government will make a claim by reason of the breach of the neutrality laws it is not yet known, but there is strong feeling here that it should be done.

"The action of Mr. Hawes, the British representative, is in marked contrast to that of Mr. Willis. * * *

"An analysis of the growth of the feeling and facts leading up to the insurrection showed that it is based almost wholly on the encouragement given to the royalists by President Cleveland and his announced and constantly reiterated opinion that the Queen ought to be restored, and a feeling, which, rightly or wrongly, was disseminated throughout the royalist sympathizers that upon the slightest opportunity Cleveland would take occasion to assist the royalists if they could get control to a sufficient extent to give him an excuse for so doing. * * *"

Another letter received here from Honolulu says:

"The most serious feature is the attitude of Willis and Hawes. They are in constant attendance at the trials. Newman, the attorney defending "he insurrectionists, is constantly in close consultation with them."

Having read this paper, and after some apparent hesitation, Mr. Thurston said he did not know what right I had to thus interrogate him. I replied that he had already admitted he had allowed the published matter to be copied from letters at his legation, but that the publication was not full, and I did not suppose he would deny that the paper I showed him contained a correct copy of the omitted parts. He said the letters containing the omitted passages were submitted by him to the representative of the Press Association, to be copied for publication, not as expressing his official or personal views, but as showing the state of feeling in Honolulu.

I then remarked that all I desired to know was whether he had furnished the matter for publication, and he repeated that he had not furnished it in his representative capacity or as expressing his personal views, but merely as information, and that in doing so it was not his purpose to injure the Administration, the President, or Mr. Willis. I remarked that he had permitted the letters, including the omitted parts, to be copied for publication; and that he, no doubt, was disappointed that the omitted parts did not appear, and I asked him if he thought he could, with propriety, as the representative of a foreign Government at this capital, furnish newspapers with such matter.

His reply was that he had simply furnished it as news or information which the public might like to hear from Honolulu, and that Senator Kyle had received a letter even more severe in its terms, which had been given to the public; to which I rejoined that Senator Kyle was a citizen of the United States and as such might say and do things which a foreign Minister could not say or do with propriety. Here the interview ended.

When Mr. Thurston called at the department two days later, he informed me that there was a further statement he desired to make. After being told that if he wished to say anything more on the subject it should be in writing, he at once proceeded:

"I simply desire to say, Mr. Secretary, that I realize I was guilty of official impropriety in furnishing for publication the matter mentioned in our former interview. I did not realize this at the time, but do now. I regret what I did, and apologize for it."

I replied that, in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding, the Minister's statement should be in official form, and requested that he prepare and submit such a communication. He declined to do this, saying he did not feel called upon to make a written apology, and that he would trust to my fairness in reducing to writing what he had said.

You are instructed to make this incident known to the Minister for Foreign Affairs by reading this instruction to him, and should he so desire, giving him a copy.

You will express the surprise and dissatisfaction with which this Government naturally regards the conduct of a foreign envoy who thus covertly uses his influence through the press to bias public opinion in the country whose hospitality he enjoys. And you will add that the President would be pleased were Mr. Thurston replaced by another Minister from Hawaii, in whom he may feel that confidence which is essential to frank and cordial intercourse.

The communication was discussed by the Cabinet at the morning session, and a meeting of the councils was called at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The session was a short one, and no definite action was taken in the matter.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Despite an almost general belief to the contrary, Lorin A. Thurston is still recognized by the State Department as Minister from Hawaii. That Mr. Thurston is on terms of official intercourse with the department is shown by the diplomatic list for May, an official issue of the department, which contains his name, with the single word "absent" after it.

PARADE OF PARK POLICE

Mayor Strong and Park Commissioners Pleased with the Showing — Music Frightens Mounted Squad's Horses.

Grey-coated policemen began assembling in the vicinity of the arsenal, in Central Park, at an early hour yesterday morning, and by 9:30 about 300 policemen in spick and span uniforms had arrived at the scene. The Seventh Regiment band and a crowd that numbered several thousands persons also had assembled for the annual parade and inspection of the Park police.

The men were formed in four companies and marched to the Mall. A reviewing stand had been erected on the Mall, near the music stand, and occupying it were Mayor Strong, Mrs. Strong, and their two daughters; Park Commissioners King, Havens, and Tuillard, ex-Park Commissioners A. B. Tappen and Lane, Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, Gen. Egbert L. Viele, Register Ferdinand Levy, Alderman Muh, and Park Secretary Burns.

The battalion, headed by the Seventh Regiment Band, paraded up and down the Mall several times, and performed various evolutions. Some of the horses of the mounted squad became so frisky that it was necessary to cause a cessation of the music.

The men were attired, for the first time this season, in their Summer dresscoats and blue helmets, and presented a fine appearance.

Mayor Strong and the Park Commissioners were thoroughly satisfied with the showing the police made. The Mayor shaking hands with Capt. Collins and Sergt. Dillon, and congratulating them on the excellent appearance of their commands.

TO TEST COMPULSARY EDUCATION ACT

Police Commissioners Find a Case for Superintendent Jasper.

A discovery made by the new Police Board is to lead to the first test of the Compulsory Education act, which has been operative four and a half months.

While the Police Commissioners were hearing a complaint against a patrolman Wednesday they found that he had been accused because he declined to make two boys pay for a broken window in an Italian fruit vender's stand. The boys were Giuseppo Restan, fourteen, years old, of 337 East Eleventh Street, and William Parenti, thirteen years old, of 410 East Eleventh Street. Both of them swore that they did not go to school, had not gone to school in a long time, and were not legally employed.

The Police Commissioners told City Superintendent Jasper of the case. Superintendent Jasper intends to see that action is taken.

OBITUARY RECORD.

E. Kentish Barnes.

E. Kentish Barnes died at the Holland House yesterday after an illness of three weeks, at the age of fifty-three years. He was a member of the firm of Mellor & Fentor, cotton merchants at Liverpool, was Chairman of the Committee on Information and Statistics of the Liverpool Cotton Association, and he enjoyed a wide acquaintance here in the cotton trade.

Mr. Barnes was graduated from the British Naval School into the English Navy, and reached the rank of Lieutenant Commander when a young man. On his marriage he withdrew from active service in the navy and entered the cotton business in Liverpool in the firm of Barnes & Davidson.

He made his first visit to this country about twenty years ago, and was so much pleased that a stay, intended to occupy one week, was extended over five months. Afterward he came here every year or two, combining business with pleasure. His last visit began March 18.

Although he had a large family residing near Liverpool, his illness did not seem alarming, and none of them was summoned. His son, Arthur Kentish Barnes, who is a cotton buyer in Texas, was with him all the time.

Superintendent Powers of the Cotton Exchange cabled the fact of Mr. Barnes's death to the Liverpool Cotton Association and received a fitting reply.

The body will be taken to Liverpool for burial.

Dr. John Condit Halsey.

Dr. John Condit Halsey, one of the oldest and best-known physicians in Brooklyn, died at his home, 493 Nostrand Avenue, on Tuesday.

He was born in that city eighty-four years ago, in a house which stood on the old Hicks meadows. His father was a purser in the navy, and fought in the Algerine war. Dr. Halsey was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, in 1830, and subsequently from the New-York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

His funeral was held yesterday from the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

Morris Barnewall.

Morris Barnewall, sixty-one years old, died of Bright's disease at his residence, 6 Locust Street, Flushing, L. I., yesterday. He was an importer at 7 and 9 Thomas Street, this city. His widow, three sons, and a daughter, survive him.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—The Rev. Dr. E. Burton Boggs died Wednesday at East Orange, N. J., as the result of injuries received from a fall. Dr. Boggs was seventy-five years old. He was a native of New-Brunswick. He was widely known, and had been active in all church enterprises. For many years he was Secretary of the Diocese of Newark and a general missionary of the Diocese of New-Jersey. He was early in life pastor of the church at Swedeborough. During the Summer he frequently conducted the services in Christ Church, East Orange. He was a brother to Rear Admiral Boggs of the navy.

—Gilbert A. Elliott, President of the Elliott Law Company of this city, died at his home at Fort Wadsworth, S. I., yesterday of erysipelas. He was fifty-three years old. He was born in the South. He constructed the Confederate ram Alabama. One of his brothers, Charles G. Elliott, is President of the Norfolk and Carolina Railroad, and another brother, Warren S. Elliott, is President of the Atlantic Coast Line. Mr. Elliott leaves a wife and three children.

—James D. Van Hoevenburg, of Van Hoevenburg & Holt, lawyers, of 189 Broadway, this city, died at his home in Tompkinsville, S. I., yesterday, after a few days' illness, of pneumonia. He was born in Kingston, N. Y., in 1857. He was admitted to the bar of Albany County in 1879, and a few years later came to New-York, where he formed a partnership with the late T. C. Vermilye, making his home on Staten Island. He was among the best known of the younger lawyers of the Richmond County bar. His widow and one child survive him.

—Thomas Kenney, until recently the largest tobacco manufacturer in Essex County, N. J., died Wednesday night in Newark. He was born in Kensington, Philadelphia, in 1833, and came to Newark when seven years old. He was identified with the tobacco firm of Campbell, Lane & Co., and thirty years ago started the Kinney Tobacco Works. He was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department of Newark.

—Ex-Sheriff Isaac H. Taggart of Buffalo died Wednesday night of brain fever and a complication of other ailments. He was fifty-five years old. He leaves a wife and one daughter, wife of Norman E. Mack, proprietor of The Evening Times.

—Joseph Loughrey, sixty-eight years old, of Pittsburg, Penn., died yesterday, after a week's illness. He had the finest private aquarium in America.

—John Wilson, seventy-seven years old, a wealthy wholesale grocer and bank and insurance Director of Pittsburg, Penn., died Wednesday night.

J. R. Tait Declared Insane.

J. R. Tait, who robbed the Chemical National Bank of $15,000 while paying teller of that institution, was declared insane yesterday.

Judge Benedict of the United States Circuit Court, before whom he was arraigned for trial, ordered that he be committed to the Elizabeth Hospital for the Criminal Insane, at Washington, D. C. If he should be cured he will be brought back here for trial.

Absolutely correct styles in Furniture and best quality, with lowest prices, at GEO. C. FLINT CO.'S, 43 West 23d St.—Adv.

LOUIS F. PAYN VERY FRANK

Admits That His Business Is Influencing Legislation.

HE ENGINEERED THE FIREMEN'S BILL

Mr. Payn Stoutly Denies, However, That He Ever Offered Money to State Senators to Secure Their Votes.

ALBANY, May 9.—Louis F. Payn, who could not be found last night, testified tonight before the Senate committee which is investigating charges of bribery in connection with legislation affecting the Fire Department of New-York City. Mr. Payn's testimony, whatever bearing it may have on the particular question at issue, caused some show of indignation on the part of Republican Senators, because of its significance as bearing on his relations with themselves and other legislators.

After detailing his relations with Thomas C. Platt and his general activity in building up the Republican machine, he swore that he was here to influence legislation from a party standpoint. He said he was always looking after the Republican interests, and in his efforts to make it plain that he was here because of his political influence, he made his statements so strong that the Senators sitting about were anything but pleased. He said he always was on hand when a Republican Speaker was to be elected, or a Republican United States Senator to be chosen.

He made his statement emphatic that the power he exercised here was due to his political influences. He rented a house, he said, in Albany, and was here about all the time, influencing legislation in behalf of the Republican Party. The bold statement evidently worried the Senators.

Mr. Payn said he knew of the Firemen and Officers' Salary bills and the Two Per Cent. Tax bill, which provided for the distribution of the tax on premiums of foreign fire insurance companies in New-York City, being pending in the Legislature. He got interested in the Two Per Cent. bill last year at the request of Capt. Burns, who spoke for Capt. Bonner, who wanted the bill killed extending the time for paying the tax to exempt firemen. He said Burns's statement about the conversation with him was correct. He had declined offers of compensation for his services.

His next knowledge of the Fire Department salary legislation was during the present session. He heard of the bill increasing the salaries, and thought it took in both men and officers. He heard that one Sheffield was interested in the measure. He corroborated Capt. Burns's statement about the New-York interview. At that time he learned that the bill did not raise officers' salaries. He told Burns he would look into it, and he did so. He had always known Burns and helped him get into the Fire Department. He had been interested in Burns, "just as I am in all who come out of New-York County and behave themselves." Mr. Payn said he got a mandatory amendment prepared, raising the officers' salaries. This he asked Senator Robertson to put on the Assembly bill in committee. Mr. Robertson did so, and they had never talked about it since. He denied ever talking with a Senator about money being raised for the firemen's bill or any other bill in his life. He said: "Capt. Burns is a very brave man, but I do not believe he would care to suggest money to me in reference to this bill."

Mr. Payn said he undertook to get the amendment taken off the bill at the request of a friend in New-York. He told Mr. Quigg it was not done for him, but for another. He denied ever telling Quigg that it would be expensive to himself to take off the amendment. He never had any such talk with Quigg.

Mr. Root took the witness in hand. He asked: "Who employs you this year?"

"I decline to answer, by advice of counsel," was the answer. "I decline to state names of any persons employing me, just as you would if you were retained."

Witness also refused to say what his compensation was, or what sums of money he had received from anybody. Witness said his legislative work was the only business he had been in for some years.

"Have you received as much as $10,000 from any single employer for this business?" was asked.

"I think not," was the answer.

"You did in the Erie Railroad case?" suggested Mr. Root.

"Oh, yes—from Mr. Gould," was the reply.

"Have you ever received more than that?"

"I think not."

Witness stated that he got $5,000 from Mr. Thompson and $5,000 from Mr. Gould in the Erie Railroad case. The last amount was paid in Albany.

Mr. Root read from the old Senate document Jay Gould's testimony about the occurrence. In it Mr. Gould said he had been "swindled" into paying the $5,000, when he did not know that

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

An Interesting Rumor About the Pullman Palace Car Company.

A statement that the Pullman Palace Car Company proposed to separate its car business from its real estate enterprises by forming a subsidiary company was diligently circulated in Wall Street yesterday.

Dame Rumor had a plan fully elaborated, which was to the effect that a new Pullman corporation—of the character of a land and improvement company—was to be chartered in New-Jersey, with a capital stock of $18,000,000. To this new company is to be conveyed all of the real estate in the town of Pullman, and other real estate owned by the present Pullman company. The new corporation is to pay for the property with its stock, keeping a certain amount of the issue of $18,000,000 for a working capital. The new company is to have the absolute control and management of the property.

The reason assigned for this step is that the Pullman company desires to disassociate its manufacturing interests from its relations as landlord in the town of Pullman. The unfriendly attitude of some of the Illinois State authorities toward the "model town" has, it is said, made this change expedient.

The subordinate officers of the Pullman company, who were found in the company's offices in the Mills Building yesterday, said that they knew absolutely nothing about the proposed change. George M. Pullman is in the West.

The present capital stock of the Pullman company is $36,000,000. The alleged new arrangement would practically increase this 50 per cent. In recent balance sheets, the value of the real estate and plant in the town of Pullman is put down at about $8,000,000, and the value of "other real estate and plants" at about $1,800,000.

Receiver for Ohio Southern.

LIMA, Ohio, May 9.—The Ohio Southern Railroad went into the hands of a receiver this morning, on a petition by Martha Rousculp and others. The petition states that the road is insolvent. George W. Saul was appointed receiver.

The Ohio Southern's main line runs from Lima Mine to Wellston, Ohio, and with its coal branches it has a mileage of 224. The company has $3,840,000 capital stock outstanding, but is authorized to issue up to $8,000,000. The funded debt outstanding is $5,463,000. The total assets are about $11,000,000. The earnings for eight months up to March 1, 1895, were $573,076 gross and $294,885 net. George W. Saul, the new receiver, has been the President and General Manager.

Toledo and Ann Arbor.

The recent sale of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Road to R. C. Martin for $200,000 has been set aside by Judge Taft, sitting with Judge Severans of the United States Court of Appeals, and Judge Ricks of the United States District Court in Cincinnati. Some time ago a sale of the road was made to R. C. Martin in trust for the bondholders. He made a bid of $200,000, thinking the price sufficient, as he was buying it for bondholders who owned $7,000,0000 in bonds. The railroad company moved to set the sale aside on the ground that the price was inadequate and also that there was no appraisement. Another sale will have to be made.

Control of Reading.

The old story that the Jersey Central people had acquired a controlling interest in the Philadelphia and Reading Road was repeated with much emphasis in this city yesterday. By "Jersey Central people" is usually meant George F. Baker and H. C. Fahnestock of the First National Bank, J. Rogers Maxwell, President of the road, and others. The gentlemen named had nothing to say on the subject, and the story could not be traced to any responsible source. Some persons here are interested in the Reading property affected the belief that there was something in the report.

Panama Presidency.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Panama Railroad Company yesterday, Vice President J. Edward Simmons was unanimously elected President, to serve out the unexpired term of the late Gen. John Newton. Mr. Simmons will accept the office, but he will also retain the Presidency of the Fourth National Bank, which he has held for several years.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad, in Evansville, last Wednesday, at which New-York parties were present, the proposition to exchange Evansville and Richmond 6 per cent bonds for Evansville and Terre Haute stock was adopted.

—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for the first week of May were $488,179; for the corresponding week of 1894, $535,945; decrease, $47,766.

—Gross earnings of the Long Island Railroad for the quarter ended March 31 were $660,569; operating expenses, $353,291; fixed charges, $252,690; deficiency, $146,688.

—Negotiations have been completed for the purchase of the St. Joseph Valley Railroad, and the Elkhart and Western, in Indiana, by the Baltimore and Ohio.

—The Watkins and Havana Railroad Company, capital $500,000, was incorporated in Albany yesterday.

—H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central, was in New-York yesterday.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 11 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

FRIDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Finance, (letters must be directed "per Finance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 1:30 PM for Mexico, per steamship Habana, via Vera Cruz and Progreso, (letters must be directed "per Habana";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Creole Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Creole Prince";) at 3 PM for Demerara direct, per steamship Terrier; at 6 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship J. W. Taylor, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per J. W. Taylor.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 7:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Euclid, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Euclid";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti and Jeremie, per steamship Andes, (letters for other parts of Haiti must be directed "per Andes";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Gonaives, and Gaupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Colombia, from Mobile.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 19 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 26 and up to May 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 24 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia,) Mails for the Society Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May *26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 5:30 PM. Mails for Cuba, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 8, 1895.

WHY "UNLUCKY FRIDAY?"

Some thousands of women who come here every week know that it's "Lucky Friday." It's the day when we clean the stocks of the short pieces and lonely lots and put good-bye prices on them.

SILK AFTERMATH

Our own salespeople are as much surprised at the new Silk values as you are.

They never saw Silk yards fly out so fast—nor such a shower of remnants. All the short pieces are grouped for Friday. Absurd prices—if lengths suit.

Lot 1—Remnants and manufacturers' ends natural colored Pongees, black Jap Silks and colored Crepes, lengths up to 10 yds., at **18c** yd.

Lot 2—Remnants white Japs, white and colored Jap Crinkled Silks, black and striped Habutai Silks, printed Gauffre Satins, lengths up to 11 yds., up to 85c grades at **25c** yd.

Lot 3—Choice of 75, 85, 90c, and $1 fancy Silks, endless variety of styles, lengths from 1 to 12 yds., at **45c** the yd.

Lot 4—Black Silk remnants, special counterful, at half former prices.

Rotunda.

DRESS STUFFS, TOO

Short pieces, many of them in dress pattern lengths, of goods worth 50, 75c and $1 may go at **23c** yd.

Newest tints Crepons, day and evening shades, 75c kind at **25c.**

In and near Rotunda.

WHITE GOODS REMNANTS

This week's great selling has left us with heaps of short pieces which we have marked at **5c** the yd. Odd lengths and mostly of the 25c grade.

Broadway.

LACES

Hundreds of remnants and of the very choicest trimming Laces, for light dresses and children's wear. To clear the stock, **5, 10,** and **25c** yd.

Broadway.

WOMEN'S CAPES

For the cool evenings if not for the hot days. They'll be an all Summer necessity.

The startling things are the ridiculous prices—sometimes less than half what the manufacturers themselves were asking only a little while ago.

Single Capes, double Capes, silk, lace, jetted and beautifully trimmed Capes. Here are cloth Capes at **$2** that would be $4.50 almost anywhere else, and so on up to **$30** instead of $65.

No wonder we're passing these things out at the rate of more than two thousand a week.

CHILDREN'S CAPES

About 50 Children's Capes, all elaborately trimmed with applique or lace, not two alike, of velvet or fine embroidered cloths, specially adapted for children's use, **$3.75** to **$12.50**; were $8 to $25.

Second Floor, Broadway.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Three Friday happifiers—for say a thousand wideawake women. Thursday.

On sale at 2:30 P. M.

300 good, fine cambric Corset Covers, V neck, trimmed with neat embroidery, **25c**; the 50c kind; only 3 pieces sold to one buyer.

On sale at 3 P. M.

300 good, strong Muslin Gowns with cambric ruffle on neck, yoke and sleeves, **35c**; the 60c kind; only 3 pieces sold to one buyer.

On sale at 4 P. M.

300 good, strong, heavy Muslin Drawers, with hem and four pleats, **18c**; only 3 pieces sold to one buyer.

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

BOYS' CLOTHING

For rough wear or dress-up. Whatever he needs, or you think he needs—and less to pay than you expect.

Fine embroidered all-wool mixed cloth Jackets, double breasted, large sleeves, pearl buttons, 14 to 18 yrs., **$5**; were $9.

Elegant quality Serge Reefers, deep collar, trimmed with 7 rows of fancy braid, 4 to 14 yrs., **$3**; were $4.50.

Another special lot of Short Trousers, seams double stitched and taped, in dark gray, tan, and brown, 4 to 15 yrs., **50c.**

Boys' fine lawn Fauntleroy Blouses, collars, cuffs, and front trimmed with embroidery, 3 to 8 yrs., **75c.**

Boys' and children's cadet, eton, yacht, and new style Golf Hats, in blue, gray, and brown, solid colors and small, neat checks, **50c**; 75c and $1 kind. Also, a large line of Straw Sailors at **50c.**

Second Floor, Tenth Street.

SILK UMBRELLAS

About 100 odd Silk Umbrellas from regular stock, up to $5; may go at **$1.95.**

Broadway.

PERSIAN LILY SOAP

Cobbs' pure white Toilet Soap, delightful and refreshing in these hot days, **5c** the cake and of the 25c grade.

Broadway.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. Hilton, Hughes & Co. SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

SAYS JOHN GRAHAM IS A PRISONER

His Wife Declares that He Is Under the Control of His Daughter.

The trial of the suit of Mrs. John Graham for a separation from her husband, who is seventy-nine years old, was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham were married five years ago. The plaintiff was then a Miss Cassidy, forty-one years old, and had a dressmaking establishment at 117 West Twenty-second Street.

Mr. Graham is a wealthy retired blacksmith, and his wife alleges that he has an income of $25,000 a year. Mrs. Graham asserts that not long after they were married her husband's daughter, who is the wife of Dr. McLaughlin of 157 West Twenty-first Street, got control of Mr. Graham, and has virtually kept him a prisoner in the doctor's house.

The aged defendant appeared in court yesterday, escorted by his daughter and his son-in-law. He never once looked at his wife.

The case will be concluded to-day.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Columbian Talc Company of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County; to purchase and lease real estate; mining, milling, manufacturing, and selling talc, soapstone, and mineral pulp; capital, $50,000. Directors—William R. Candler, Charles H. Little, Charles T. Miller of Detroit, William T. Clark and John J. Wallace of Hallesborough, Earl Bancroft of Edwards, and Orrin J. David of Gouverneur.

Excelsior Steamboat Company of New-York City; to lease, own, and maintain vessels for carrying freight and passengers upon the Hudson River and the harbor and bay of New-York, and waters adjacent; capital, $100,000. Directors—James S. Suydam of Brooklyn, Augustus Mackenzie, John W. Sullivan, John E. Hoffmire, John D. Hoffmire, Edward P. Lyon, and Percival C. Smith of New-York City.

The William J. Turck Company of Kingston; to saw, cut, and prepare timber and lumber for use for building purposes, and to deal in timber, lumber, and building articles, at wholesale and retail; capital, $100,000. Directors—William J. Turck, Maria Turck, William J. Turck, Jr., and John Turck of Kingston.

The Edgemere Club of New-York City; to lease, purchase, or otherwise obtain the use of suitable lands and buildings in the vicinity of New-York City, near the Atlantic Ocean, and to maintain the same as a pleasure resort during the Summer or other seasons of the year, for the use of its members, their families and friends. Trustees—Talbot Olyphant, William Fellowes Morgan, Henry A. Crosby, Edmund Dwight, Jr., J. Reade Stuyvesant, C. Lawrence Perkins, Charles Henry Butler, Amory C. Hodges, and Wilmot T. Cox.

THE SUMMER COTTAGE

Thought up the furnishings yet? No need to waste a worry on it—if you don't care to.

From the Carpets and Hangings and Furniture to Kitchen Fittings and the very Groceries for the table we are in shape to do better by you than you'd be likely to do for yourself—unless you've made such doings a life study.

Whole or part—one article for one room or everything for all over; we are ready to serve you. These are reminders:

UPHOLSTERY

Nottingham Lace Curtains, **75c.** pr.
Ruffled muslin Curtains, **$1.25** pr.
Snow flake, colored Strips, **$1.50** pr.
Algerian Cross Strips, for portieres, **$3.**
Bamboo and beaded Portieres, **75c.** ea.
Bamboo Porch Blinds, **75c.** and up.
Wood Curtain Poles, **37 1-2c.** each.
Holland Shades, extra quality, one yd. wide, 2 yds. long, with fringe and put on Hartshorn spring roller, **50c.** each.
English Cretonne, for curtains, wall hangings or slip covers, **15c.** yd.
White scrim Lace Strips, **8c.** yd.
36 in. Silkaline, **12 1-2c.** yd.
Down Cushions, covered with choice cretonnes, **75c.** each.

BED COVERINGS

10-4 Blankets, **$2.75, $3.75, $4.25.**
11-4 Blankets, **$3.75, $5.50.**
Honeycomb Quilts, Marseilles patterns, **75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50.**
English Marseilles Quilts, **$1.75, $1.85,** and **$2.25.**
Silkaline Comfortables filled with fleece down cotton and tufted with zephyr, **$1, $1.25, $1.50.**

READY MADE SHEETS

54x93½ to 90x93¼ in., **30** to **46c.**
Pillow Cases, 42x36 in., **8c** each; 45x36 in., **10c** each.
Unbleached Sheeting, 5-4 at **9c**, 8-4 at **14c**, 10-4 at **18c.**
Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 8c kind, at **5c,**

BATH TOWELS

Good, strong unbleached Turkish Bath Towels, **12 1-2c.**
Large size and heavy quality white and unbleached Bath Towels, **20** and **25c.**

LINENS

Bleached damask Table Cloths, 2x2 yds. to 2x3 yds., **$1.75** to **$2.75** each.
Silver bleached Damask Cloths, 2x2½ yds., at **$2**; 2x3 yds., at **$2.50** each.
Silver bleached Damask, 60 in. wide, at **50c** yd.
Cream Damask, heavy quality, 64 in., **35c** yd.; 68 in., **45c** yd.
Turkey red Damask, fast colors, **35** and **50c** yd.
Kitchen and Glass Toweling at **8c** yd.
Chamber Towels, huckaback, **$1.50** doz.

CHINAWARE

Porcelain decorated Chamber Sets, 10 pieces, **$2.95**; were $4.50.
English porcelain decorated Dinner Sets, 112 pieces, **$8.65.**
Fine Vienna China decorated Dinner Sets, 113 pieces, **$13.85**; regularly $25.50.
Best blown flint Table Tumblers, plain, **50c**; engraved, **60c** the doz.
Nickel or brass Rochester Lamps, fitted complete with 10 in. dome shade, **$1.85.**

FOR THE KITCHEN.

Eddy Refrigerators, **$5.75** to **$65.** Jewett Refrigerators, **$6.35** to **$32.50.**
Ice Cream Freezers, (Hilton, Hughes & Co.,) 2 qt., **$1.48**; 3 qt., **$1.85**; 4 qt., **$2.15**; 6 qt., **$2.95.**
Calcutta Water Coolers, **$1.15.**
Agate and tinware Kitchen Utensils, of course.

RIBBONS

At **5c**, at **10c**, at **25c.** Lengths of 1 to 5 yds., almost every make and style of the finest quality silk Ribbons.

Broadway and Tenth Street.

HOSIERY—UNDERWEAR

Women's, men's—and some of them at half prices.

Women's Swiss ribbed lisle thread Vests, white-and-pink, blue, lavender, self silk stripes and ribbons, **50c** each.
Women's black cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, high spliced heel and toe, 3 pairs for **$1**; were 50c pair.
Women's fine cotton Hose, assorted tan shades, **19c** pair; were 35c.
Misses' ribbed and plain cotton and lisle thread Hose, tan shades, 4½ to 8½, **25c** pair; were 50c.
Natural all-wool Shirts and Drawers, Summer weight, sanitary yarn, extra finish, **$1.50** each.
Men's Jean Drawers with elastic web ankles, **50c.**
Men's kid walking Gloves, new shades, every pair warranted, **$1.**

Broadway.

Meeting of Jewish Woman's Council.

The members of the New-York Branch of the Jewish Woman's Council held their annual meeting yesterday in the vestry room of Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. The following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. Alexander Kohut; Vice President—Mrs. Eva Stern; Recording Secretary—Miss Carrie Wise; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. August Frank; Directors—Mrs. Mendes, Mrs. Einstein, Mrs. Louis May, Miss Kaffman, Mrs. Borg, Miss Cecilia Frank, Miss Kohn, Miss Sternberger, and Mrs. Joseph Griswold Dean.

Plans for raising funds by a fair, to be held in December, were discussed. Mr. Samuels of London urged the council to lend its assistance toward establishing schools for the Russian Jews in Jerusalem.

Cannot Be Stored in the Streets.

The Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances yesterday revoked all permits for the storage of building material in the streets.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Application was made to Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court yesterday for the dissolution of the Theodore Pabst Company, dealer in glassware, at 37 Barclay Street, by Herman G. Ramsperger, Gustave Ramsperger, and Eugene T. Ramsperger, who are all of the stockholders, and the order to show cause was set down for Aug. 13. It was stated that the company had no debts and no assets, as all the latter have been voluntarily divided among the stockholders.

—The Central Trust Company of New-York has filed a bill in the United States Court at Birmingham against the Alabama Iron and Steel Company and Carrie S. Plumb of Kansas, asking for the appointment of a receiver for the defendant company. The amount in question is $500,000 of bonds issued in 1889. The company owns a blast furnace and rolling mill and many town lots at Brierfield, Bibb County, Ala.

—William B. Brown, dealer in coal at 244 to 248 East One Hundred and Seventh Street and at Third Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Elbridge G. Duvall. Mr. Duvall, the assignee, said the liabilities were from $10,000 to $12,000, distributed among ten creditors, and the assets probably $5,000.

—Judgment for $38,826 was entered yesterday against William Bradley and James Usher in favor of Joel S. Mason and Charles A. Flammer, as executors of the estate of Joel W. Mason, it being a revival of two judgments which were obtained against them by the late Mr. Mason on Aug. 16, 1878, for $19,019.

—Goldsmith & Doherty issued executions yesterday against Truesdell, Spreter & Co., dealers in dry goods, formerly at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, for $5,242, in favor of the H. B. Claflin Company.

—Isabella A. Barnes, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 252 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Benjamin Wright without preference.

—The schedules of George D. Dessar & Co., manufacturers of clothing at 213 Greene Street, show liabilities of $37,670, nominal assets of $16,535, and actual assets of $12,866.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Major Daniel D. Wheeler, Quartermaster, will report at Omaha, Neb., for duty as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of that department to relieve Capt. Charles A. Booth, Assistant Quartermaster. Capt. Booth will report at San Antonio, Texas, for duty as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of that department, to relieve Capt. Edgar S. Dudley, Assistant Quartermaster. Capt. Dudley will report at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty at that port, to relieve Major Charles Bird, Quartermaster. Major Bird will report to the Quartermaster General for assignment to duty in his office.

—Leaves of Absence—Post Chaplain Ruter W. Springer, one month; Lieut. F. D. Webster, Sixth Infantry, twenty-five days; Lieut. Frank D. Ely, Sixth Infantry, one month; Lieut. Robertson Hovey, Fourth Artillery, twenty days; Capt. Samuel I. Robinson, Assistant Surgeon, six days; Lieut. Samuel S. Pague, Fifteenth Infantry, one month; Lieut. Benjamin H. Randolph, Third Artillery, two months.

—Court-martial at Fort Porter, N. Y.—Detail: Capt. Benjamin H. Rogers, Thirteenth Infantry; Capt. Daniel M. Appel, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. John B. Guthrie, Thirteenth Infantry; Lieut. George M. Sell, Lieut. William Newman, and Lieut. William A. Sater, Thirteenth Infantry; Lieut. William N. Hughes, Thirteenth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Major George W. Davis, Eleventh Infantry, will relieve Major George B. Davis, Judge Advocate, in July, in the duties of President of the Board of Publication of the Official Records of the Rebellion.

—Examining Board at Fort McPherson, Ga.—Detail: Major George B. Russell, Fifth Infantry; Capt. William H. C. Bowen, Fifth Infantry; Lieut. Joseph M. T. Partello, Fifth Infantry.

—Capt. G. A. Dodd, Third Cavalry, will report to the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C., and upon completion of the duty required of him will return to his station, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

—Col. Richard Lodor, Second Artillery, and Capt. Edward Field, Fourth Artillery, will proceed to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty with the court-martial at that place.

—Lieut. John M. Jenkins, Ninth Cavalry, detailed to attend the encampment of the Georgia Militia, near Savannah, Ga., from July 6 to July 13.

—Lieut. John W. Craig, Fifth Cavalry, has been detailed recruiting officer at Fort Brown, Texas, vice Lieut. Henry J. Goldman, Fifth Cavalry, relieved.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Werra.....May 18, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Ems.....June 1, 11 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....July 27, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..Aug. 17, 3 P. M.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60; round trip, $100 and $110.

Saale, Tu., May 14, 9 AM | Havel, Thur., Je. 6, 8 AM
Lahn, Tu., May 21, 4 PM | Saale, Tu., June 11, 9 AM
Fulda, Sa., May 25, 11 AM | Lahn, Tu., June 18, 4 PM
Trave, Tu., May 28, 9 AM | Fulda, Sat., Je. 22, 11 AM
Kaiser W. II., Je. 4, 3 PM | Spree, Tu., Je. 25, 10 AM

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.

Ems, Sat., June 29 | Ems, Sat., July 27
Havel, Tues., July 2 | Havel, Tues., July 30
Saale, Sat., July 6 | Saale, Sat., Aug. 3
Trave, Tues., July 9 | Aller, Tues., Aug. 6
Lahn, Tues., July 16 | Trave, Sat., Aug. 10
Fulda, Sat., July 20 | Lahn, Tues., Aug. 13
Spree, Tues., July 28 | Fulda, Sat., Aug. 17

NOTICE.

Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with Twin-Screw Steamers.
New-York-Southampton-(London Paris)-Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

A. Victoria, My. 16, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Je. 8, 9 AM
Normannia, May 25, 11 AM | Normannia, Je. 20, 11 AM
F. Bism'ck, My. 30, 11 AM | F. Bismarck, Je. 27, 11 AM
Columbia, Je. 6, 11 AM | Columbia, July 6, 11 AM

I. Cabin, $95 and upward; II. Cabin, $60.

NOTICE.—After July 1 Express steamers will touch at CHERBOURG on their way to and from Southampton and Hamburg. Special trains to Paris. Direct route to Paris without Channel crossing.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY and NORTH CAPE, also to SPITZBERGEN—New-York, Hamburg, Hardanger Fjord, Odde, Molde, Romsdalsfjord, Veblungsnaes, Trondhjem, North Cape, Spitzbergen, Tromsoe, Lofoten Islands, Raftsund, Digermulen, Vestfjord, Storfjord, Geirangerfjord, Marok, Sognefjord, Gudvangen, Stalheimskiev, Bergen, Hamburg, New-York—by the AUGUSTA VICTORIA in JUNE, and the COLUMBIA in JULY.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris.)

Berlin....May 15, 11 AM | New-York, Je. 12, 11 AM
New-York, M'y 22, 11 AM | Paris....June 19, 11 AM
Paris....May 29, 11 AM | St. Louis, June 26, 11 AM
St. Louis, June 5, 11 AM | New-York, July 3, 11 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.

Waesland...May 15, noon | Noordland, June 12, noon
Friesland...May 22, noon | Waesland, June 19, noon
Rhynland...May 29, noon | Friesland, June 26, noon
Westernland, Je. 5, noon | Rhynland....July 3 noon

International Navigation Company.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
CUNARD LINE
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, May 11, 8 A.M. | Campania, Je. 1, 11 A.M.
Lucania, May 18, M. | Umbria, June 8, 3 P. M.
Etruria, May 25, 3 P.M. | Lucania, June 15, 10 A.M

EXTRA SAILING.

AURANIA.....Thursday, July 4, M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & Co., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, May 15, 10 AM | Britannic, June 12, 10 AM
*Majestic, May 22, 3 PM | *Majestic, June 19, 2 PM
Germanic, May 29, 10 AM | Germanic, June 26, 9 AM
Teutonic, June 5, 3 PM | Adriatic, July 3, 3 PM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.

Saloon rates, $60 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $40 to $45, according to steamer. Steerage rates from and to the old country, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 606 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
Sixth Av., 13th to 14th St.

Save money by purchasing of us your Steamer Chairs—Steamer Trunks and Valises—Steamer Shoes—Rugs—Shawl Straps—Marine and Field Glasses.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mobile, May 11.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA NORMANDIE, Poirot...Sat., May 11, 5 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli...Sat. May 18, 10 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Bazelon...Sat., May 25, 5 A. M.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

GAELIC.....May 14, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.....May 25, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....June 4, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....June 15, 3 P. M.
PERU.....June 24, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, June 3; Aug. 5; Oct. 14.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, June 24; Aug. 26; Nov. 11.
Exhibition—Kyoto—Japan, open till July 31.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
MIOWERA, May 16. WARRIMOO, June 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight apply to 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE, Chas. and Jack'ville, Friday, May 10
ALGONQUIN, Chas. and Jack'ville, Tues., May 14
SEMINOLE, Chas. and Jack'ville, Fri., May 17
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jack., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

SPEND YOUR SPRING VACATION
AT
Virginia Beach and
Old Point Comfort.

Social features now at their brightest and best. Climate delightful. GO BY OLD DOMINION STEAMERS.

Your rest and pleasure begin at once on boarding the ship. Send for "Historic Waterways."

OLD DOMINION S. S. COMPANY,
Pier 26 North River, New-York.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. Obdam.....Saturday, May 11, 1 P. M.
S. S. Spaarndam.....Saturday, May 18, 1 P. M.

First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. A. S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35 N. R. F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after December 3, 1894.

Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10, (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M. 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:00 P. M.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, May 9—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

MAINE, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, fair, warmer, variable winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, warmer, westerly winds, becoming southerly. VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers, southerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, southerly winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, fair, warmer, southeasterly winds. LOUISIANA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, warmer, southerly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, conditions favorable for severe local storms, decidedly cooler, southerly winds, becoming northerly. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, cooler in northern portion, southerly winds, becoming variable. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, much cooler, southerly winds, becoming northerly, conditions favorable for severe local storms. ARKANSAS, fair, warmer in eastern portion, cooler in western portion, high southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. OHIO, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. INDIAN, fair, cooler, southwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, cooler in northern portion, southerly winds, becoming northerly. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, cooler, northerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, much cooler, conditions favorable for severe local storms in southern portion, southerly winds, becoming northerly. MINNESOTA, generally fair, cooler, northwesterly winds. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, conditions favorable for severe local storms, decidedly cooler, high southerly winds, becoming northerly. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in northern portion, northerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, decidedly cooler in eastern portion, northerly winds. NEBRASKA, fair, decidedly cooler, northerly winds. KANSAS, fair, decidedly cooler, conditions favorable to severe local storms, high southerly winds, becoming northerly. COLORADO, fair, decidedly cooler, variable winds, becoming northerly. MONTANA, fair, warmer, variable winds.

The area of high pressure over the Northwestern districts is moving slowly eastward, causing a decided fall in temperature in the districts west of the Upper Missouri River. The area of low pressure has moved from South Dakota to Kansas, attended by high winds, with conditions favorable for severe local storms in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. The barometer has risen rapidly in the Northern Rocky Mountain districts. It has fallen slightly on the Southern Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature has risen in the lake regions, and fallen decidedly on the Northern Rocky Mountain slope and Northern Plateau region. The maximum temperature for this afternoon at the following stations was higher than the previous record of the Weather Bureau for the first decade of May: Marquette, 92°; Chicago, 90°; Green Bay, 90°; La Crosse, 92°; Des Moines, 94°; Springfield, Ill., 90°; St. Louis, 92°; Omaha, 96°. Light local showers have occurred in New-England, the Middle Atlantic, and East Gulf States. The weather will be generally fair in all districts with high temperature east of the Mississippi River. A decided fall in temperature will occur in the Middle Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys. The conditions are favorable for severe local storms in Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Southern Wisconsin.

Signals are displayed at Escanaba and Green Bay sections and on Lake Superior, except at Duluth.

Auction Sales.

JUSTUS COOKE, Auctioneer.

A LARGE, IMPORTANT SALE

Rich, First-class Furniture,

Imported, Modern, and Antique

DRAPERIES, BRONZES, BRASSES, MIRRORS, GAS FIXTURES, BRIC-A-BRAC, RUGS, &c., &c.

All the entire fine selections from all our recent consignments, selected and held for grand annual May sale;

also

All the rich and costly Furniture, &c., &c.,

FROM

No. 5 East 47th St.;

All the elegant Mirrors, Chandeliers, brass Fire Fittings, &c., &c., &c., from

No. 18 West 38th St.

and

No. 24 West 70th St.,

with special consignments from the MANHATTAN SAFE DEPOSIT CO., &c., &c.

The sale will take place in the Gallery of

COOKE'S ROOMS,

209, 211 EAST 125TH ST.,

This Day, Friday,

and To-morrow, Saturday,

MAY 10 AND 11, AT 10:30 A. M.

This will prove a most attractive sale. The Furniture is rich and handsome, and in splendid condition. Elegant Mirrors, superb imported Cabinets, antique Mahogany, rich Parlor and Bedroom Furniture in every detail; superb oak and mahogany Library Furniture, Bookcases, Hallstands, Armoires, Desks, Couches, Bedding, fine Curtains, rich Tableware, China, Glass, Plate, rare Bric-a-Brac, Bronzes.

PAINTINGS,

old and modern, by good artists.

Portrait of Patrick Henry, by Rembrandt Peale. Paintings by Etty, Parmagano, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Wouverman, Van Ostade, Teniers, &c., &c.

GAS FIXTURES.

All the fine Chandeliers, and from Three Houses.

ORIENTAL RUGS.

A fine collection of Eastern Rugs.

GENTLEMEN'S RIDING OUTFITS.

8 Fine English Saddles, with Bridles, Cloths, Blankets, Halters, and Complete

Catalogues at Sale.

Summer Resorts.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?

Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, &c., of each in it. In New York at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 731, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., Ticket Offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

On May 29 and 30 excursion tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region; tickets good returning May 31.

SUMMER HOMES IN VERMONT, AND ON THE SHORES OF **LAKE CHAMPLAIN.**

A NEW illustrated book, describing this unequalled summer resort section, offering the BEST TABLE BOARD, hospitable people, outdoor pleasures, fishing, boating, or perfect rest. Climate and scenery unsurpassed.

Prices from $4 per week upwards.

Mailed free, on application to

A. W. ECCLESTONE, or S. W. CUMMINGS, G. P. A., 353 Broadway, New York. G. P. A., St. Albans, Vt.

CONNECTICUT.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES,

NEW-LONDON, CONN.

WILL OPEN ON JUNE 1.

"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."

A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season.

For terms and circulars address

BLANCHARD & HAGER, NEW-LONDON, CONN.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN, YORK CLIFFS, MAINE. Opens June 1st.

Romer Gillis, Manager. 71 Broadway, New-York.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

White Mountains.

PROFILE HOUSE,

White Mountains, N. H.

Situated in the beautiful Franconia Notch; for scenic attractions unsurpassed, and with a patronage of the highest order. All modern conveniences; steam heat, electric lights, modern plumbing. Open June 29 to Oct. 1. New-York office, (in charge of F. A. Budlong,) Windsor Hotel, and from 10 to 12 each morning at N. E. Summer Resort Association, No. 3 Park Place.

TAFT & GREENLEAF.

NEW-JERSEY.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.

Hotel Breslin.

SEASON OF 1895. OPENS JUNE 25TH. NEW MANAGEMENT. HOTEL AND APPOINTMENTS OF A SUPERIOR CHARACTER. Charming mountain and lake scenery; elevation 1,400 feet; 1½ hours from N. Y. City by Del., Lack. & West. R. R. The hotel is under the personal direction of

J. H. KING, of the TAMPA BAY HOTEL, TAMPA, FLA. N. Y. address, Gilsey House.

The Laurel House

OF LAKEWOOD.

OPEN UNTIL JUNE FIRST.

Among the Spring attractions are Golf, Drag Hunting, Boating, Bicycling, Driving, and Tennis.

DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager, Lakewood, New-Jersey.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.

West End Hotel and Cottages.

OPENS ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE FOR THE SEASON OF 1895.

Plans can be seen and rooms engaged at NEW-YORK OFFICE, 52 Broadway, (Room 39.)

D. M. & W. E. HILDRETH, Proprietors.

NEW-YORK.

THE HALCYON,

Formerly HALCYON HALL,

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.,

Will open under new management May 25. The finest Summer resort in the country; 1,000 feet elevation. Rates from $3 and upward. Special terms for permanent parties. Terms this season very much reduced. For particulars apply to H. R. ROBERTSON, Jr., PROPRIETOR, Room 59, Times Building, N. Y.

Millbrook Inn,

Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y., IS NOW OPEN.

Trains at 8 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. by New-York Central R. R., via Dutchess Junction. Arrangements can now be made. Address,

THOMAS WETHERALL, Manager.

Pure air, pure water, medicinal springs, lovely drives, inspiring scenery—

THAT'S SARATOGA.

A home-like hotel, unsurpassed cuisine, white waiters, late dinners, delightful society—

THAT'S THE WINDSOR.

Rooms, with board, $4 a day and upward. Write for descriptive booklet.

R. G. SMYTH, Manager.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.

NOW OPEN for the season; the most accessible suburban seaside resort; 25 minutes' delightful sail from South Ferry; popular prices.

D. J. SPRAGUE.

PROSPECT HOUSE

AND COTTAGES,

NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON,

WILL OPEN ABOUT JUNE 1. The house and grounds are open for inspection, and rooms can now be engaged. N. Y. office, Mad. Av. Hotel. Horace M. Clark, Mgr. T. J. PORTER, Prop.

Long Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

MANHATTAN HOTEL,

NOW OPEN.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

OPENS JUNE 22.

Address T. F. SILLECK, Manager, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

MANHANSET

House and Cottages, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y., will open June 22. The New-York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel. Manager.

LONG BEACH

On the Atlantic. Forty-five minutes from New-York. HOTEL OPENS JUNE 20.

New-York Office Now Open.

For terms and circulars, call or address THOMAS H. BRUSH, 45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Catskills.

NEW GRAND HOTEL, Western Catskill Mountains,

OPENS JUNE 27. RATES REDUCED FOR JULY.

Only hotel on mountain top with direct railroad access. Through parlor cars to hotel grounds. ELEVATION 2,600 FEET. FOUR HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. For rates, &c., address S. J. CORNELL, HOTEL MARLBOROUGH, Broadway and 36th St., New-York City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GLEN SUMMIT HOTEL,

GLEN SUMMIT, PA.

2,000 feet elevation; on the LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.; mountain air; spring water; all modern improvements; 5 hours from New-York City; long-distance telephone.

W. H. CROSBY, Manager, at IMPERIAL HOTEL, New-York City, TUESDAYS until June 5. Write for booklet.

PAXINOSA INN

AND COTTAGES, EASTON, Penn.

Open June 15. Two hours from New-York. Grand scenery. First-class table. Fine orchestra. Direct trolley communication. Under the direct management of the company. For terms address JOHN MAXWELL, Manager.

Spring and Winter Resorts.

NEW-JERSEY.

Laurel IN THE Pines

LAKEWOOD,

NEW-JERSEY.

A Most Attractive Spring Resort.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Appointments complete—Location unexcelled. THE HOTEL TRAYMORE CO. D. S. WHITE, Jr., Manager.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

41 st St., 45 EAST.—Large, nicely furnished rooms; extra good table; low rates; table boarders wanted; references.

Furnished Rooms.

23 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentleman going to Europe will rent (Summer rate) handsomely-furnished apartment; private bath.

Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA CHAMBERS, 113 COLUMBIA Heights, Brooklyn.—Quiet, comfortably furnished rooms for gentlemen; near bridge and ferries.

Unfurnished Rooms

48th ST., 249 EAST.—Large furnished room for gentlemen; modern improvement; private family of adults; moderate.

15th ST., 135 EAST.—Single room, (large;) gentlemen only; $12 monthly.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young German Protestant as competent chambermaid; assist with pantry, or waiting; in good private family; country preferred; references. 231 West 43d St., care of Robert Gibson.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing; city or country; good city reference. 144 West 28th St., first floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress to go out of city; best reference. 359 West 15th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl as chambermaid; will assist in waiting or plain washing; best references; no objection to country. 208 East 44th St., ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German woman as chambermaid and do plain sewing; assist with children or any other duties. 146 East 30th St., near Lexington Av.; Beers's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Competent; in a small private family; best city reference; no cards, except fare paid. 119 West 60th St., Mrs. Sullivan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a German girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references; in small family. K. Stein, 303 West 134th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; willing to assist with a little coarse washing; best city reference. Call, from 10 to 12, at 213 East 40th St., Mrs. Schuite's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid maid or do light housework; good reference. 167 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in private family; country preferred; first-class reference. 206 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; very good seamstress; understands waiting on lady; best personal city references. 913 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid or waitress. 143 East 36th St., last employer's.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Is willing to assist with washing; in a private family; six years' best city references. S. M., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; 3½ years' references. 104 East 88th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; first-class; personal reference. 318 West 49th St.; Quinn's bell.

Companions.

COMPANION TO YOUNG OR ELDERLY LADY or invalid by widow; competent and reliable; responsible references; speaks German; city or country; used to traveling. Mrs. F., care of G. B. Mackie, 22 Beaver St.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; understands her business thoroughly; good baker; city or country; city reference; lady seen. D., 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By thoroughly experienced cook; French and English cooking; lately arrived from London; can show first-class city references; age, 32; wages, $40 to $50. Mrs. Oliver, 266 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French woman, who understands her business in all branches; wages, $30; best city references. L., Box 98, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a very competent French cook in a private family; understands her business equal to a chef; wages moderate; best city reference. Lizzie, Box 398 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman; understands meats and pastry perfectly; excellent soups; city or country; best reference from last place. R., Box 896 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent girl as excellent cook and baker in a private family; will do coarse washing if required; personal city reference; wages, $20. C., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; city or country; first-class city reference. 200 West 31st St.

COOK.—By reliable woman as cook; good baker; willing to do washing or cleaning; day or week; city reference. J. M., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; best city reference. A. B., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman, as excellent cook and baker in private family; do marketing if required; best city references. M. T., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a middle-aged woman as cook; an excellent laundress; in small private family; competent and obliging; city reference. O. K., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By smart young woman; competent cook; private family; city or country; good baker; do plain wash; good city reference. Y. M., 239 West 87th St.

COOK.—By respectable German woman; perfect cook; thoroughly understands all fancy cooking; city reference. D., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in country; can make good butter; good reference. 250 West 30th St.

COOK.—By good cook; fully competent; city or country; best city reference; willing to do washing. 308 East 36th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; can serve entrées, soups, desserts; good bread baker; good city references. 250 West 19th St., third bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; in a private family; good reference. C. G., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable girl as competent cook; city or country; state wages; good city reference. M., 610 2d Av.

COOK.—By a young woman; first-class; in a private family; city reference. N. O., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good cook; city or country; nine years' references and two years' references. 220 East 21st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a young woman in a private American family; personal reference. E. Q., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; can make good butter and assist with washing; good reference. 250 West 30th St.

COOK.—In private family. Call, two days, at present employer's, 35 East 63d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman, now disengaged, to go out by the day; thoroughly understands all kinds housecleaning; is first-class laundress; city reference. K. M., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly capable, having several years' Western experience, would like a few more customers; terms $2 a day; satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Wright, care Mrs. Henn, 569 Central Av., Brooklyn, E. D.

DRESSMAKER.—As maid and seamstress, or to wait on growing children; references. L. W., 184 Franklin St., Brooklyn; care of Hall.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—Good; by month; willing to assist with other work; city or contry. 1,575 3d Av.; ring Carpenter's bell.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By highly accomplished Swiss lady, as governess or useful companion; fluent French, German, English; music, drawing; would travel or go abroad; highest references. Morat, 71 West 105th St.

GOVERNESS.—By young French lady, wishing to return to Europe, will give her services as governess or companion during Summer months in return for passage. S. S., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By young Frenchwoman as nursery governess; is a fine mender and embroiderer. Can be seen at present employer's, 823 Madison Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a nursery governess; can teach best German; good seamstress; best references. I. S., 127 East 52d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an American woman as working housekeeper for widower or bachelor; good cook and manager. Housekeeper, 437 West 57th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a good, reliable girl for up-stairs work and waiting, or housework; small private family; good reference. McQuade, 365 West 52d St; no cards.

HOUSEKEEPER or NURSE.—By lady as working housekeeper or nurse; city or country. 800 West 37th St., third floor.

HOUSEWORKER.—By girl; good washer, ironer; willing, obliging; four years' city reference. 334 East 86th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl as kitchenmaid in a private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. 261 West 69th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By a girl; first-class reference. D. C., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; speaks German, French, and English; city references. A. B., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; best city references. E. T., 224 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisian; good hairdresser, seamstress, and packer; best city reference. L. L., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good seamstress, dressmaker, and hairdresser; competent in traveling; good references. R. P., 230 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant; good seamstress; best city reference. M. E., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID or MAID COMPANION to invalid lady. M., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced person; competent in all her duties; hairdressing, dressmaking, &c.; good family seamstress; good packer and traveler; English; first-class city references. Call or address Lady's Maid, 14 East 66th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; knows Europe well; never seasick; best city references. G. D., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; good dressmaker; thoroughly competent; obliging; willing to travel; best city references. Jeanne, 207 West 27th St., care of Mrs. Martin.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young American girl as lady's maid and good seamstress; willing to assist with other work and travel; present employer can be seen. 121 East 18th St.

LADY'S MAID.—German; competent in her duties; understands hairdressing, packing, sewing; or attend elderly or invalid lady; best references. S. S., 82 West 127th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a German girl; permanent situation as maid and seamstress, or to grown children; good dressmaker; would like to go to the country; personal reference. 301 East 88th St., Mrs. Blok.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German young woman, for lady or children; speaks French and English; good travelling companion and packer; best references. G. H., 106 West 42d St.

MAID.—By an American girl as maid and seamstress; good traveler; understands cutting and fitting; can dress hair; willing to assist with children or light chamberwork. 607 3d Av., 4th bell.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to grown children; three years' best city references. 55 West 57th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; understands all kinds of laundry work; country preferred; best references. 206 East 26th St., care of Mrs. Wallace, top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; in private family; best city reference. 201 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; with very best city references. Seen at 164 West 33th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant woman as laundress in small private family; best city references. E. D., 152 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; has excellent references. 222 East 71st St., ground floor.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; best city reference. 435 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress. Can be seen at 49 West 57th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; city reference. 157 East 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; house or office cleaning; best of reference. 851 3d Av.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress. 306 West 41st St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; understands sterilizing milk; full charge; highest city references. J. J., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced German person; competent and trustworthy; take full charge of young or growing children; neat sewer; best references. M. G., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a refined, first-class, competent North German from Hanover; teaches kindergarten to children from 3 years on; best references. P. F., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a nurse, to young or grown children; willing to assist with other work; is a plain, neat sewer; city or country. Annie Reilly, care of Masterson, 227 East 87th St.

NURSE.—By experienced and capable infant's nurse; one that can take full charge; city or country; personal reference. J. M. B., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; personal city references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By young American girl as nurse to young children; would wait on lady or do any light duties; six years' city reference. Murray Hill Hotel, Room 347, ladies' entrance.

NURSE.—By a competent and trustworthy German person; take full charge of young or grown up children; five years' reference; neat sewer. M. M., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; personal city reference. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a competent American girl as nurse; can teach English branches if required. 136 East 37th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—Present employer desires position for North German girl, as a very good children's seamstress and maid. Call today between 9 and 12 o'clock, at 22 West 52d St.

SEAMSTRESS or MAID or NURSE.—By educated Protestant; accustomed to reading aloud; willing to travel; best city references. M. A., 219 2d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable North German girl as seamstress and do light chamberwork; also experienced dressmaker; good reference. 211 East 10th St., basement.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands family sewing, dressmaking. 825 East 23d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Protestant girls in private family as waitress and chambermaid; together or separate; best city references from last employer, whom they served for a number of years; last employer can be seen to-day and Saturday. 563 10th Av., between 41st and 42d Sts.

WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for the Summer for an excellent waitress and laundress, together or separately; recommends them highly; will be at liberty 1st of June. 210 West 72d St.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable young woman in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; will assist with chamberwork; city reference. 453 West 47th St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By competent waitress or parlormaid in private family; best reference from former or present employer. Call, for two days, 177 West 79th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; thoroughly experienced in carving; serving all courses; wines, salads, &c.; excellent references. 347 East 34th St.

WAITRESS.—Can take full charge of dining room; serve all courses; make salads; carve; excellent reference. Call, two days, at 347 East 34th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find position for her waitress, who will be disengaged 1st of June, or would take a chambermaid's place. Call at present employer's, 33 West 52d St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as competent waitress, or could do chamberwork and waiting; in a small private family; city or country; city reference. 200 East 55th St.

WAITRESS.—Competent; understands serving courses, wines; makes all kinds of salads; can carve; has best city references; wages, $25. J., 304 East 33d St.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as waitress in private family; four years' city references; left on account of death; no cards. 835 3d Av.; ring twice.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced young Protestant girl; has first-class city reference. L. D., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By an English Protestant as first-class waitress; city reference; wages, $20. M. H., 121 West 19th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young German girl as waitress in private family; good city reference. 1,871 2d Av.; masonry store.

WAITRESS.—By a competent woman; best city references. B. A. M., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class; willing and obliging; best city reference; lady can be seen. 324 Columbus Av., McCabe's bell.

WAITRESS.—First-class; understands wines and salads; best city references. 11 East 74th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent man; age, 28; has lived with the best families, from whom he can give four years' best reference; speaks French fluently. E., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID.—By young couple, Swiss, as butler and chambermaid; private family; first-class references. F. F., care Mrs. Dollard, 314 East 41st St.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; thoroughly experienced servant; good references; age, 30; height, 5 feet 11 inches. G., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Experienced in every respect, speaking French, German, and English fluently; with first-class references. J. S., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler; in a small family; where one or two men are kept; leaving on account of family going to Europe; height, 6 feet. G. Cook, 2 East 61st St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By competent and reliable Swede; best of personal references; disengaged about the middle of this month. C., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman, as single-handed butler or second man; excellent Newport and city references. H. D., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young Englishman as butler or valet in private family; knows duties thoroughly; of neat appearance; best city reference. J. P., 964 6th Av., third floor.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman of experience, with first-class London and city references. Arthur Mansfield, care of George Wheeler, 128 East 41st St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young Swede; understands his business in all branches; has personal references; city or country. Restaurant, 416 4th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a young German; city or country. Butler, 244 West 32d St., second floor.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a young Swede as butler or second man in a private family; first-class references. Carl, 157 East 27th St.

BUTLER.—By Englishman, as butler where parlormaid is kept; good references. E. Dames, 215 East 40th St.

BUTLER, FOOTMAN, or SECOND MAN.—By a Frenchman; speaks good English; good city reference. A. G., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler; Paris and city references. Charles P., 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER—MAID.—By butler; his wife as maid; excellent city reference of many years. 27 West 53d St.

BUTLER.—Age, 30; height, 5 feet 10½ inches; single; Englishman. Hird, 161 East 39th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a highly-recommended butler; is an intelligent, perfectly trustworthy, and sober man; tall and of neat appearance; thoroughly competent in every respect; several years in one place; excellent references from last and former employers. Benzon, Box 288 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; age, 32; in a private family; thoroughly competent, trustworthy, and reliable; is a good valet; has first-class city reference; will be personally recommended by last employer. J. A. S., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; man first-class butler; highly recommended for care of silver; wife first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; both four years in last place; personal references. A. A., 158 West 36th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; man is also good valet; wife first-class French cook; both good servants; capable of taking charge of club; city or country; $60 for both; best city reference. E., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; man is also good valet; wife first-class French cook; both good servants; capable of taking charge of club; city or country, wages moderate; best city reference. E., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, VALET, or STEWARD ON YACHT.—Four years' reference from last employer as butler; also first-class references as steward on steam and sailing yachts; English. H. Edwards, 54 East 41st St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; man as butler; wife excellent cook; both reliable and thoroughly competent; first-class references; private family or bachelor's; city or country. French Couple, 217 West 33d St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman of good character and habits; is competent and reliable; single and middle-aged; city and Brooklyn references. Address by letter Henry Harrison, 334 East 19th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young German; city or country. Butler, 244 West 32d St., second floor.

BUTLER.—Colored; first-class. Can be seen at present employer's, 119 West 72d St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Thoroughly competent in every detail; can take charge of gentleman's stable; very handy on place; absolutely sober; disengaged by employer's death; three years in last place; highly recommended. T. Henderson, care of Madden, 312 East 105th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; Swede; married; no family; thoroughly capable taking care fine horses, harness, and carriages; wife good cook and laundress if desired; highest of recommendations, written or personal. Victor, care of Mrs. Staddon, 231 West 33d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; first-class references; strictly sober; thoroughly competent in every respect; last and former employers can be seen; country preferred. T. H., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; gentleman going abroad desires position for his coachman, whom he can thoroughly recommend; can furnish reference for long experience. D. Johnson, Grand Central Stable, 117 West 46th St.

COACHMAN.—Lady can highly recommend her coachman; strictly honest and sober; thoroughly understands his duties; leaving on account of family giving up horses; first-class references. C. J., 106 West 42d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business; good driver; understands the care of horses, harness, &c.; good reference. F., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By Englishman; married, is neat; sober; good worker; first-class reference. R. Williams, 110 South St., Orange, N. J.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By a young man of neat appearance; good vegetable gardener; care lawns; be generally useful; good reference. Thomas, 152 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Young, single, Swede; understands his business thoroughly; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; first-class personal references; city or country. Coachman, 156 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By young married man; thoroughly understands his business; city and country; strictly sober and obliging; best references. Address W. F., Cedarhurst Stable, 147 West 83d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; eight years' from former and five years' references from last employer; no bad habits; city or country. Peater, 1,777 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By young single man; Swede; one who thoroughly understands his business; seven years' best city reference; employer can be seen; city or country. S. M., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care horses, carriages; eleven years' first-class personal reference; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. J. C., 120 East 63d St.

COACHMAN and GENERALLY USEFUL.—Single man; take care of lawns and do gardener work; can milk; nine years' best references. M. N., Box 203 Times.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By useful single man; understands proper care of horses and carriages; can milk; nine years' best references. M. D., Box 202 Times.

COACHMAN.—First-class; single; understands his business in all branches; stylish driver; absolutely sober; city or country; personal city references. Reliable, Box 388 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a useful man; country place; married; wife excellent cook and laundress; both competent and honest; willing and pleasing; satisfactory references. Cullen, 206 East 20th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By coachman and gardener; Swede; understands care of horses and carriages; willing to be generally useful; best reference. J. A., Box 215 Times.

COACHMAN.—Perfectly understands his business; has long and satisfactory references; married; no family; country preferred. E. D., 235 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By young Swede; experienced in driving and riding; with private family in country; A1 references. Larson, care of Lundgren, 196 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wants situation for his coachman; highly recommended; first-class in every respect; has lived with me last seven years. B. N., 146 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—Lady wishes situation for her coachman; competent, willing, obliging; best references; city or country. Present employer's, 15 West 30th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; city or country; ten years' city reference; last employer can be seen. Magee, 167 East 35th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Married; wife good cook and laundress; no children; present and last employer can be seen. Joseph Taylor, 213 East 56th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; French; speaks English; good city and four-in-hand driver; first-class French and English references. M. M., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN or USEFUL MAN.—English; married; understands care of horses, carriages, lawns, and country place; sober, honest, willing; good references. Pickering, 142 2d Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; understands his business thoroughly; is a good, careful driver; sober and honest. 152 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; will

Suit at $28. Worsted—mixed light brown or grey—no lining in the coat back, silk lining in the front and sides.

Another. Cassimere—grey and brown plaid. Rub your hand over it and it's smooth; wear it out if you can. Made same way as the other's—that is, as well as anybody has found out how to make clothes up to 1895.

Your money back if you want it.

Shall we send you our spring book on clothes, shoes, hats, furnishings?

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 32d St.

Men's Neckwear for the Summer.

Reversible Four-in-hand Scarfs and Flowing End Knots,

35 & 50c. each.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST., AND 3D AV. AND 123D ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av. Atlantic & Vermont Avs. and Greenpoint & Manhat. Avs.

Our reputation as makers of fine clothing is perennial, but everybody doesn't know that we carry a comprehensive line of Men's Suits as low in price as $15—even lower?

It's not hard to produce a meritorious suit for $30 or $40, but to make a thoroughly good article for $15 taxes the powers of our organization from the cloth buyer to the man who puts the buttons on.

Ladies' Shirt Waists, exclusive styles, $1 to $3.
Ladies' Sailor Hats, proper shapes, $2 to $3.75.
Special: Men's Fancy Balbriggan Underwear, $1 per suit.
Rumchunder Neckwear, the $1 sort, 50c.
Little Boys' Suits, odd sizes, $3.50, were $6 and $8.
Men's Washable Vests, (soiled,) $1, were $2 to $4.

BROADWAY, COR. 31st ST.

BEST & CO LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

This Suit,

For boys from 6 to 15 yrs., double breasted jacket and short trousers, is made of the dark blue cheviot-finished serge, which from long experience with its wearing qualities we have found so desirable, being absolutely all wool, and of a changeless color. Price $5.00—same material for boys from 14 to 18, long trousers $10.00.

Your Boys' Clothes,

If bought here, are bought of the maker; you pay *one* moderate profit, and receive a guarantee of satisfactory wear.

If you pay less, elsewhere, it will be either

Because the material is undesirable, and will not give satisfaction;

Or because it is cheaply made up—in unwholesome places—perhaps;

Or the trimmings are not first-class;

Or for some other reason to be found in the poorer quality of the goods.

The well-known fit and finish for which our establishment is distinguished, adds nothing whatever to the cost.

60-62 West 23d St.

O'NEILL'S

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Her Majesty's Corset.

Guaranteed to create a more exquisite figure, a longer and more graceful waist, increase the size of the bust, reduce the size of the abdomen, wear longer, and give more ease and comfort than any other corset made.

GUARANTEED

not to change its shape, regardless of time worn, break over the hips, injure the health, or destroy the fit of the modistes. Best creation. Especially adapted for Misses, as it keeps them in an erect and graceful position at all times.

We are the only house in New-York City carrying a complete line of these Corsets.

O'NEILL'S

SIXTH AVENUE 20th TO 21st ST.

DUNN SAYS
The weather will be FAIR and WARMER to-day.

VOLUME OF VALUE—To-day and Saturday we will offer many tempting values in goods suitable for the Season. Least among them are these:

TRIMMED MILLINERY.

We will display in our Millinery Parlors to-day and to-morrow a choice line of

LADIES' WALKING HATS,

Imported and from our own workrooms, at

Very Low Prices.

UNTRIMMED HATS.

Over 5,000 shapes to select from TO-DAY. A choice assortment of Milans, Chips, Neapolitans and Fancy Braids, bought to sell for $1.25,

65c. Each.

CAPES.

A Special Assortment of Ladies' Imported and Domestic Capes, Plain Stitched, Embroidered Lace Trimmed, &c., nearly all silk lined; ought to sell for $8.00 to $17.00,

4.98 to 11.98

JACKETS.

A choice line of Ladies' Jackets in Cheviots, Clay Serges, Mixtures, &c., cloth and silk faced; short, natty styles.

Regular price $8 to $11,

4.98 and 6.75.

GLOVES.

Here are a few interesting values that will be offered to-day and to-morrow in our Glove Department: Ladies' Yellow and White Chamois Gloves, four-button and mousquetaire,

75c. Pair.

Ladies' Four-Button Kid Gloves, in tans, white, and pearl, embroidered back,

98c. Pair.

Ladies' Russia Leather Driving Gloves, dark reds, worth $1.50.

98c. Pair.

Ladies' Taffeta Gloves, in black and grays,

19c. Pair.

Full line Pure Silk Gloves,

48c. to 1.25.

PARASOLS.

As a special offering we will place on sale a choice assortment of

COACHING PARASOLS,

22 inch, in Black, White and Brown, Stripes and Borders, bought to sell for $2.50, at

1.19.

Large assortment of Changeable Silk Parasols, selected natural or Dresden handles, with or without cases, at

Extremely Low Prices.

WINS REPUBLICAN PRAISE

Mayor Had the Backbone to Stand by His Party, Mr. Lauterbach Says.

JOHN SIMPSON IS DELIGHTED

Speaker Fish, on the Floor of the Assembly, Voices the Party's Thanks for the Bi-Partisan Bill Approval.

Republican politicians, generally speaking, are hugely delighted with the action of Mayor Strong in approving the Lexow Bi-Partisan Police bill.

They make no concealment of their satisfaction at the course events have taken and loudly proclaim the fact that the Mayor's signature will tend to the solidification of the Republican Party in the State and will be of incalculable benefit to it at times of election.

"Bi-partisanship means non-partisanship in a body corstituted in the manner of the Police Department of the City of New-York," is the slogan of the Platt Republicans when called upon to vindicate Mayor Strong by those who urged him not to approve the measure. Even the anti-Platt Republicans, who were supposed to oppose the bill, have now turned around, and, through their leader, announce that Mayor Strong acted wisely.

Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, who, of all the machine Republicans in this city, was the only one who had the hardihood to appear before Mayor Strong [illegible] the Bi-Partisan Police bill was given a public hearing and urge him to accept it, was seen yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times and asked what he thought of Mayor Strong's action in approving the bill.

"What do I think of it?" reiterated Mr. Lauterbach, as he fairly beamed with delight. "Why, I am intensely gratified. I thought all along the Mayor would sign the bill, and now that he has, I am delighted, for he has done a signal service for the Republican Party. His action shows that Mayor Strong has good, sound Republicanism in him, and, moreover, he has the backbone to stand by his party.

"By approving this bill he has done a great service not only for the people of this city, but for the entire community, and by that I mean the people of the entire State above the Harlem River.

"Without a bi-partisan board of Police Commissioners it would not be possible to get a fair count in this city. Under the present law it will be possible for the Republican Party to come down to the Harlem River with its usual majorities, confident of the fact that its achieved victory will not be turned into defeat by a dishonest count in the City of New-York.

"I think the bill is eminently fair to both of the great political parties; it preserves the rights of each. Supposing, for instance, the Republicans dominated the town, the Democrats would be glad that the Bi-Partisan Police bill insured them equal representation in that important municipal department.

"No matter what our friends the reformers may say, it is utter nonsense to suppose that the Bureau of Elections can be separated from the Police Department in a city constituted as this is. It is absolutely impossible. Who must look after the primary meetings and preserve order? The police. Who must attend to the registration and prevent fraud? The police. Who must watch the ballot boxes and the polling and the polling booths on election day? The police. Separate the Police Department from the conduct of elections, and where would we be on election day? No, Sir; the Bureau of Elections in this city is an integral part of the Department of Police, and cannot be divorced.

"Bi-partisanship means non-partisanship in a body constituted in the manner of the Police Department of the City of New-York. Every man who takes any interest in the politics of his country must necessarily be partisan, and you can only have a non-partisan Police Department by making it imperative that the commission governing that department shall be bi-partisan.

"As a party man, I am exceedingly gratified at the manly action of the Mayor."

William Brookfield, Commissioner of Public Works, the leader of the anti-Platt forces in this city, said to a reporter yesterday:

"I think the Mayor acted wisely in signing the Bi-Partisan Police bill. In fact, I cannot see how he could very well have done otherwise. The measure is a distinct improvement on the old law, and, while it is not all we hoped for, yet, as it is in the line of reform in the Police Department, it is well that the Mayor approved it. Perhaps another Legislature will give us just what we demand.

"It is unfortunate that the Civil Service Board has not been recognized, but even that lapse in the bill would not have justified the Mayor's veto of the measure. The Police Board as now constituted contains men of such recognized probity and fairness that I am sure the interests of genuine civil service reform will be safe in their hands.

"Surely, the acceptance of this law, incomplete as it may be, will not prevent the next Legislature from perfecting it.

"It seems to be the general opinion of Republicans that the Mayor acted wisely in accepting the half loaf. It was patent to him that unless he signed the bill nothing in the way of police reform legislation could be expected from the present Legislature. If faith has been broken by Platt, now that the bill has been signed and the Reorganization bill killed, the fault is not the Mayor's. It is simply the misfortune of the Republicans of the city and State that the party organization should be in the hands of such a man as the Tioga politician."

Thomas C. Platt was asked last night if he had anything to say in regard to the Mayor's action. He did not care to make known his views.

Major Plimley, Commissioner of Jurors, said: "I think, in fact I am firmly convinced, that Mayor Strong deserves the greatest amount of credit and praise for his action in approving the Bi-Partisan bill. I consider that the passage of the bill will be a very wise step. There is no doubt in my mind that it is a measure that nine-tenths of the people that I have consulted desire. Fully nine-tenths of them have expressed themselves as being in favor of the bill.

"Mayor Strong undoubtedly weighed the matter fully and looked at it from every point of view before he approved it. His decision will, I think, meet with the approval of all parties."

A friend of the Major who was sitting with him at the time broke in on the interview and said:

"Mayor Strong has performed the greatest act of his life. By approving that bill he has done more for reform than all the other reformers combined. He should, and will, receive credit for it."

Major Plimley agreed with what his friend said, and added: "I think the bill is for the best interests of all the people. I do not know what those Republicans who have opposed the Mayor think of his action, but they should be satisfied with it."

John Simpson said: "Mayor Strong did a good and proper thing when he approved that bill. The Mayor owed it to the people of this county to see to it that a bill of that character should be placed on the statute books. It is a well known and unchallenged fact that if the people of the City of New-York had been under a bi-partisan commission in 1893, the frauds that were then perpetrated, the most outrageous in the history of politics, could never have been perpetrated. I believe, with the Mayor, that the Superintendent of Police should be given extraordinary powers.

"In advocating the bill the Mayor, I think, used his own best judgment, without considering for a moment the factions in his party. I do not think his act will even tend to placate those Republicans who have found fault with his distribution of the offices. We had no reason to expect that he would give all the offices to Republicans. We accepted him as our candidate upon the Committee of Seventy's platform, and no one should expect him to break away from it. He could not do it and be honest to himself or those who elected him. He is a man of too strong a personality to do such a thing. I hope, however, that his action will tend to allay some of the feeling against him.

"The more the regular Republicans learn of Mayor Strong the more they will respect him. As they learn to recognize his characteristics and honesty of purpose, as I have done, they will do so; they cannot fail to do so."

Mayor Strong made no comment yesterday when he heard that Gov. Morton had signed the Bi-Partisan Police bill. He will take no action under it until he receives a certified copy of the law, and then he will undoubtedly reappoint Messrs. Roosevelt and Grant as the Republican members of the Police Board, and Messrs. Parker and Andrews as the Democratic members.

INDORSED BY UNION LEAGUE CLUB

Resolutions Introduced by Mr. Bliss Adopted Unanimously.

The Union League Club, at its monthly meeting last night, indorsed Mayor Strong's action in approving the Bi-Partisan Police bill. The club also demanded the immediate passage of the Police Reorganization bill.

The meeting was one of the most largely attended of the year, for it was expected that Mayor Strong's recent political acts would be discussed. President Horace Porter presided, and, after the routine business had been disposed of, Cornelius N. Bliss offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Mayor Strong, after a careful consideration of the bill commonly known as the Bi-partisan Police bill, has deemed it his duty to accept it for the city; therefore,

Resolved, That entertaining as we do the most implicit confidence in the integrity and honesty of purpose of Mayor Strong and his determination to give New-York City a pure and efficient administration of its affairs, we cordially indorse and approve his official action;

Resolved, That in the high character of the gentlemen who have been appointed by Mayor Strong to the responsible position of Commissioners of Police, this club recognizes a fixed purpose to restrict the police force to its legitimate duties and to put an end to the scandals that have been shown to exist;

Resolved, That we call upon the Legislature to pass without delay the bill known as the Police Reorganization bill. Its provisions are imperatively demanded by the people, and they will hold to a strict accountability those who obstruct or refuse this most essential measure.

In support of his resolutions, Mr. Bliss made a speech, calling on the members of the club to approve of Mayor Strong's action in signing the Bi-Partisan Police bill, urging those who felt displeased to remember the Mayor's high character and evident determination to administer the affairs of the city to the advantage of the people. He said the Mayor had acted in good faith throughout, and was not swayed by any but good motives.

Mr. Bliss said the Mayor had cemented the Republican Party, and had prevented an irreparable disruption of the party's forces, and for that he was entitled to the thanks of the club, which was, after all, a Republican club and zealous in the Republican cause.

The passage of the Police Reorganization bill, Mr. Bliss said, was necessary to complete the work of reforming the Police Department, and the Legislature should be urged to make it a law as quickly as possible.

Several other speeches were made in support of Mr. Bliss's resolutions, and they then passed unanimously.

BI-PARTISAN, YET NON-PARTISAN.

What Commissioner Roosevelt Says of the Police Board—Changes to Come.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt was asked yesterday about a statement which he is reported to have made in response to a question asked by Dorman B. Eaton at the annual meeting of the New-York Civil Service Reform Association Wednesday night in the rooms of the City Club.

"Do you call yourself a bi-partisan Commissioner?" Mr. Eaton asked.

Mr. Roosevelt is reported to have said:

"The commission calls itself an absolutely non-partisan body."

Concerning this statement, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I would like to get a proper definition of bi-partisan and non-partisan. The Police Board is now a bi-partisan body, its members being two Republicans and two Democrats. In its actions it will be absolutely non-partisan. That is what I mean to say. In the matter of making appointments, politics will not be considered. Whether a man is a Republican or a Democrat matters not; we want the very best men we can get."

The new police bill which the Mayor has approved will bring about a number of changes in the department. Great powers are conferred upon the Superintendent, or Chief of Police, as he is called. The retirement of men who have served over twenty-five years on the force is mandatory.

It is said that Inspector Conlin will be selected as Deputy Chief. Six Inspectors are to be named. Williams may ask to be retired under the twenty-five-year provision, and with him several Captains. The Chief will have the power of recommending men for the prominent places. Inspectors will be directly under his charge. There will be no inspection districts. Pickett and Cortright may be two of the new Inspectors. The Chief will make transfers and assignments.

There are ten or more Captains to be appointed, a number of Sergeants, and upward of 275 patrolmen. Commissioner Andrews said yesterday that nothing would be done toward appointing Captains until the system of examining candidates had been determined upon.

GRATEFUL TO THE MAYOR.

Speaker Fish, on the Floor of the Assembly, Speaks for Republicans.

ALBANY, May 9.—The Republicans of the Assembly to-day gave evidence that they feel indebted to Mayor Strong, from a partisan standpoint, for his action in approving the Bi-Partisan Police bill.

Because of that, Speaker Fish saw fit to leave his chair, and on the floor of the Assembly crack the party whip over the heads of the Assembly. He made a speech which could not be construed in any other light than as regarding Mayor Strong as a Republican Mayor from this time on. The non-partisan idea on which Mayor Strong was elected was tossed out of sight.

The Assembly was considering the bill which proposed to release property owners in the vicinity of St. John's Park from paying one-half the cost of maintenance which the Board of Street Opening had fixed. It is a bill which has come to the surface on many occasions. It was once passed by both houses, and after a hearing in New-York, Mayor Strong withheld his approval. Assemblyman Finn called it up to-day and endeavored to pass it over the Mayor's veto.

The Mayor's message was read at request of Mr. Malby, who said that seemed conclusive to him that the bill ought not to pass. The merits of the bill were not discussed further. Speaker Fish, standing in the well, opposed the passage over the Mayor's veto.

"This is a day," he said, "when this House should be very gracious to Mayor Strong—a day when the Republicans should pay something of the debt they owe to him. He has gone a long way, by his action on the Bi-Partisan Police bill, toward cementing and strengthening the party in the State and preventing the schism which was threatening the party.

"To pass a bill over his veto should not be our first response to his action. We ought not to-day to slap Mayor Strong in the face."

Mr. Finn said he was sorry to see the Speaker come to the floor and make this a party measure. He thought the bill should be sent to the court of last appeal—to the Governor.

"I believe," said Mr. Fish, "that in what I have done I represent the Governor of the State."

"I am very sorry to hear that," said Mr. Finn.

Then Mr. Foley, the Democratic leader, arose. He expressed surprise at the Speaker's action.

"Since a certain thing happened in January," said Mr. Foley, "it seems as if the Republicans of this Legislature had been trying to find out what Mayor Strong has wanted, and then doing the opposite thing. Evidently the debt to him is considered very great since his approval of the Bi-Partisan Police bill."

"I, too, am surprised at the Speaker's solicitude for the Mayor of New-York," said Mr. Hennessy. "I think he doubtless desires to express sympathy for those two political martyrs, Kerwin and Murray. I am sorry to see the Speaker come down to the floor and thus crack the party whip."

A vote was then taken, and the attempt to pass the bill over the Mayor's veto failed by a vote of 71 to 27.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The Zabriskie-Hunter Wedding.—The marriage of Miss Frances Hunter, daughter of Mrs. Charles F. Hunter, to Andrew C. Zabriskie has been fixed for the evening of June 6 at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Hamilton of Louisville, Ky., will officiate. There will be no bridesmaids, but Miss Julia Brinkerhoff, a cousin of the bride, will attend as maid of honor. Alister Greene, Mr. Zabriskie's cousin, will be the best man, and the ushers will be William Albert Paepke, Talcott C. Van Santvoord, Van Campen Taylor, Jed Frye, Herbert Valentine, and Dr. Reginald Hall Sayre.

—Miss Milne's Recital.—Miss Saidee Vere Milne's recital at the home of Mrs. John Stanton, 419 West Twenty-third Street, last evening, was a very interesting affair. Miss Milne was assisted by Miss Anna Taylor, contralto; J. H. McKinley, tenor, and Miss Edna Clerihew, pianist.

—Miss Harriette Raymond Engaged.—The engagement has just been announced of Miss Harriette Raymond, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Spencer Raymond, to Courtlandt Fremont of Chicago, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Field Fremont. The wedding will take place early in the Autumn.

—Miss Carolyn Bartlett Engaged.—A recently announced engagement is that of Miss Carolyn E. Bartlett, the second daughter of the late Gen. William F. Bartlett, of Lenox, to James Howard Kidd of Tivoli-on-the-Hudson. Miss Bartlett is the niece of Walter Cutting.

—Metropolitan School of Fine Arts Reception.—The first annual exhibition and reception of work by the pupils of the Metropolitan School of Fine Arts will take place this evening, and be continued to-morrow afternoon and evening at the Carnegie Studios.

—Literary and Musical Afternoon.—Music and readings will be given to-morrow afternoon by the Countess di Brazza and Albert Morris Bagby. A discourse on the Colonial Dames and Daughters of the Revolution will be among the features.

—Lee-Colt Wedding.—Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Boardman Colt have cards out for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Carrie Blanche Colt, to Albert Lee of the Murray Hill Hotel, on May 22. Mr. Lee is a graduate of Yale.

—The Art Loan Exhibition.—As a special feature of the art loan exhibition at the Ortgies Galleries, tea was served yesterday afternoon by a committee, including Mrs. Soulé, Mrs. George C. Clark, and Miss Clark.

—Mrs. John E. Parsons at Rye.—Mrs. John E. Parsons and the Misses Parsons have gone to Rye-on-the-Sound, where they will remain until the middle of June, when they go to Stonover, their country place at Lenox.

—The Pioneer.—Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Schieffelin had the coach Pioneer yesterday taking a party of friends to the Country Club at Pelham.

—A Bicycle Breakfast.—The Misses West of Brooklyn have issued cards for a bicycle breakfast to take place on May 15.

AT THE HOTELS.

—B. F. Jones of Pittsburg is at the Windsor.

—Col. Drury-Lowe of England is at the St. Denis.

—Count de Mauny-Talrande of France is at the Cambridge.

—Ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft of Rhode Island is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Congressman Robert Adams, Jr., of Philadelphia, is at the Hoffman.

—Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, United States Navy, is at the Park Avenue.

—Gen. William B. Franklin of Hartford and Horace E. Scudder of Cambridge, Mass., are at the Murray Hill.

Latest Arirval.

SS Munchen, (Ger.,) Von Cullen, from Bremen April 26, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:08 A. M.

MONEY FOR M'LAUGHLIN

F. W. Seagrist, Jr., Says He Paid to Avoid Being Molested.

EX-WARD MAN BURNS AGAIN ACCUSED

The Inspector, When Captain of the First Precinct, Seagrist Declares, Received Funds from Him—Prosecution's Case Ends.

The prosecution in the case of Inspector McLaughlin, on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for bribery and extortion, had finished its testimony when the court adjourned last evening. To-day will be devoted to the evidence for the defense. It is believed the case will be given to the jury this evening.

The testimony which directly implicated the defendant was given by Francis W. Seagrist, Jr. He said he gave McLaughlin, while he was Captain of the First Precinct, $200 to prevent interference while he tore down buildings in that precinct. There was one payment of $50, one of $100, and another of $50. It was this last payment which is the basis of the present charge against the Inspector. Seagrist swore at first that he had given the money to McLaughlin in person, but on cross-examination he said that he was not sure whether he had given the money to McLaughlin or to James Burns, his "ward man." He also swore that the money was not given as a bribe, but that McLaughlin might act the part of a gentleman toward him.

The first witness was William Delamater, who gave from the police records the dates of McLaughlin's appointment and his promotions until he had reached the position of Inspector. It was shown from the records that McLaughlin, when he went to the First and Eleventh Precincts, applied for and secured the transfer to duty with him of James Burns and Andrew Nugent.

Thomas P. Galligan testified that in September, 1891, he had a contract to overhaul the ruins of the building at Fulton and Nassau Streets. He had not been long at work when Burns came to him and said that Capt. McLaughlin had received numerous complaints about his littering the streets, and he had better see the Captain.

Galligan said he visited the Captain, who told him he would be arrested if he did not stop dropping dirt into the streets from his carts. When he left the station he met Burns, he said, who declared that if he gave the Captain $100 it would be all right. He offered Burns $50, but he refused this amount.

Galligan testified that on his way to Headquarters to make a complaint he was advised by a person not named to pay the money demanded and make no complaint. He said he acted on this advice and gave Burns $50 at two different times. He was not molested after that. He believed McLaughlin got not a cent of this money, but that Burns pocketed it.

After recess Deputy Clerk Delamater was recalled to substantiate a claim made by the defense that in November, 1891, when it is alleged by the prosecution McLaughlin extorted $50 from Seagrist, he was detailed at Police Headquarters in charge of the Detective Bureau, but the records showed that McLaughlin had returned to the command of his precinct on Sept. 25, 1891.

After John Connolly, foreman for F. W. Seagrist, had told of Burns's interference with the work his employer was doing in McLaughlin's district in the Summer of 1888, Mr. Seagrist himself was called.

Mr. Seagrist testified that in August, 1888, he had just started to tear down a building at Wall and William Streets when he first met Burns. The ward man said that they should not have done any work without seeing the Captain.

"The next day," said the witness, "I went to the station house and saw the Captain in his private room. I told him what Burns had said, and that I was a man of business, and would act as a gentleman, and I wanted him to treat me as a gentleman. I had previously offered $25 to Burns, but he woud not take it; he said it was not enough, so I had procured a fifty-dollar bill and put it in an envelope, and I handed it to Capt. McLaughlin in the station house, and then I left."

His testimony, being the first aimed directly at the Inspector, created a sensation. It was apparently a surprise, and a severe blow for the defense. The defendant appeared the least concerned of all. He leaned his face on his left hand and looked squarely at the witness.

The checkbook of the witness was produced, and by means of the stub of a check drawn to "self," and cashed by him, he refreshed his memory, and said that he had given the money to McLaughlin, either on Aug. 16, or Aug. 18, 1888.

"In May, 1889, I was engaged in demolishing the buildings at Beaver and William Streets and 33 Wall Street," said Mr. Seagrist, "when Burns came to the buildings and said I had better see the Captain, for he had had more trouble with me than with any other man in the business. I had taken the precaution to get a hundred-dollar bill and put it in an envelope, and I went to see the Captain. I saw him in his private office and gave him the envelope containing the bill. The work on both buildings continued for twenty-five or thirty days after that, and there was no interference by Burns. Before that, he had interfered with my workmen and threatened to arrest them."

Seagrist then testified about the transaction on which the indictment was based. "On Nov. 18, 1891," he said, "I made a contract for the demolition of the building at Exchange Place and William Street. The first day the men were at work Burns stopped them from placing materials in the street. I met Burns, and he said I would have to see the Captain right away. I put a fifty-dollar bill into an envelope, but I cannot recollect now whether I gave it to Burns or McLaughlin."

By a memorandum in his cash book the witness gave the date on which he paid the money as Nov. 21, 1891. Some time after Capt. McLaughlin was transferred to the Eleventh Precinct Seagrist met him in a car, and said to him that it was mean of Burns "to put the new Captain on to him" as the man who paid for tearing down buildings. McLaughlin smiled, but made no reply.

On the cross-examination by Col. James, Seagrist repeated the statement that he was not willing to swear that he paid the $50 to McLaughlin on Nov. 21, 1891, although he had previously sworn before the Grand Jury that he did pay the money to McLaughlin.

Q.—In case of the conviction of the defendant, do you expect to be prosecuted upon your testimony? A.—For what, for telling the truth?

Q.—No, but for you connection with this alleged bribery? A.—I claim that it was not bribery. I did not give the money as a bribe. It was simply to have him act as a gentleman.

Q.—Then you did not intend it as a bribe? A.—I don't want it to be understood as a bribe.

The prosecution took up the witness again. He said that he had paid the money not to be molested or his work interfered with, and that he was sure that if he had not paid his men would have been interfered with and the work stopped.

District Attorney Fellows announced that the people rested. This was rather a surprise to the defense, as the prosecution had failed to call a number of witnesses who had been subpoenaed, notably Capt. Timothy J. Creeden, who succeeded McLaughlin as Captain of the First Precinct.

The trial will be resumed at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—George Newamn, ninety-one years old, was found at 9 o'clock Wednesday night sitting on a stoop at 137 East Houston Street. The people in the place said that he had been there since 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He said he lived at 10 Second Avenue, but that is a factory. Further than that he was unable to give any account of himself. He was searched, but nothing was found in his pockets to lead to his identification. In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Justice Burke committed the old man to the workhouse.

—The charge of assault made by Mrs. Mathilde Herrmann, the Lexow witness, against her sister Maria, was dismissed in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. Mrs. Herrmann made the charge after she herself had been held for trial in General Sessions on her sister's complaint of malicious mischief.

—The twenty-fifth volume of Phillips's Business Directory of New-York City, for 1895, has just been issued by W. Phillips & Co. It is bound in its usual handsome style, and contains the names and addresses of all the business houses in the city.

—Peter L. Kenney, one of the oldest examiners of woolens of goods in the Appraiser's department, was removed yesterday for neglect of duty. Anthony J. Schindler and Benedict R. Beekman were appointed tea samplers from the civil service list.

—Sidney L. Smyth became a member of the Stock Exchange yesterday, acquiring the certificate issued to his father, the late Bernard L. Smyth.

—The New-York Times has received $2 from "Unknown" for James Kane, the cripple.

Brooklyn.

—A jury in the Circuit Court yesterday gave to John J. Wiley a verdict of $50 in his suit against the Long Island Railroad Company for $15,000 damages for the loss of services of his wife, Sarah E. Wiley, who was injured by one of the defendant's cars.

—The case against Father Yodyzsius for accepting a wedding fee and then refusing to perform the marriage was dismissed by Justice Goetting yesterday, with an order to the minister to return the money.

—William H. Johnson, twenty-two years old, has been missing from his home, 1,367 Atlantic Avenue, since April 23. His mother, a widow, has asked the police to look for him.

—Bonds to the amount of $250,000 will soon be issued for the paving of the streets in the Twenty-sixth Ward. They are authorized by the law of 1892. They will run for five years.

Long Island.

—Lawyer Thomas B. Seaman of Wantagh, who was removed as counsel to the Hempstead Excise Board for exacting a fee of $5 from applicants for licenses for examining their bonds, has issued a notice to the effect that those who paid the fee can have it refunded.

—Mrs. Augusta J. S. Weeks of Patchogue has had a headstone erected over the graves of the five sailors who perished in the wreck of the schooner Louis V. Place at Lone Hill Feb. 8. The sailors are buried in a plot given by Mrs. Weeks.

—The farmers living along the extension of the New-Wading River Railroad near Patchogue, L. I., have combined together to build a "fire road," or "fire line," along that road to protect the tracts of woodland along the railroad.

—It is said that the Long Island Railroad Company has agreed to extend its tracks from Great Neck to Port Washington if the right of way is granted free of expense.

—The work of surveying for the cross-island trolley road from Patchogue on the south side to Stony Brook on the north side has begun.

—The residents of Good Ground have started a fund for the erection of a soldiers and sailors' monument.

—There will be a firemen's parade in Rockville Centre on Decoration Day.

—The new public school at Springfield was dedicated Wednesday.

Yonkers.

—Franklin Couch, referee, yesterday morning sold the real estate of the late Edward McElmeel in pursuance of a decree of partition issued by the Supreme Court. The property at 83 Riverdale Avenue was sold for $6,700, and that at 52 Clinton Street for $3,150, both to Mary Ann Murphy.

—John Ecklam, aged forty-three, of 15 Linden Street, fell from a building in Midland Avenue on Wednesday afternoon, and injured his back and ankle so that he is confined in St. Joseph's Hospital.

—Eighteen signatures have been obtained and a number of letters received from young men signifying their desire to become members of the new camp of Sons of Veterans. First Lieut. E. Ellis has been chosen temporary Quartermaster.

—The work of driving spiles for the new clubhouse of the Yonkers Yacht Club at Glenwood has begun. Gower Brothers have the contract for putting up the building, which is to cost $1,500.

—George B. McClellan Camp, No. 74, Sons of Veterans, was mustered in last night at the rooms of John C. Frémont Post. A number of Grand Army men were present.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Joseph's Hospital is perfecting arrangements for the garden party which is to be held on the hospital grounds June 11, 12, and 13.

—A communication of Nepperhan Lodge, F. and A. M., was held last evening, at which the second degree was conferred on several candidates.

—The Rev. G. E. Adams of the African Methodist Episcopal Church is in attendance at the conference now in session at Newburg.

—The owner of the Herriot Street dock has promised that no more garbage will be dumped there if watchfulness can prevent it.

—David Elfert has obtained a permit for six new dwellings on the west side of Jones Place.

—Frederick Morley has lost two sons within six days from diphtheria.

—The Fire Commissioners will hold a meeting this evening.

Westchester County.

—Mayor Edson Lewis of the City of Mount Vernon has presented his annual report to the Common Council of the condition of the city. He reports a balance of $234,905.98 in the treasury. School taxes to the amount of $25,692.98 are still uncollected, and the Common Council has decided to issue school tax relief bonds to the amount of $25,500 at 5 per cent. interest, to run one year.

—The Democrats of Mount Vernon have nominated the following Aldermen, to be supported at the approaching election: First Ward—Albert A. Ulteh; Second Ward—James H. Belding; Third Ward—John M. Gorham; Fourth Ward—George C. Weiss; Fifth Ward—E. S. Newell.

—The new Women's Christian Temperance Union Building, at Division Street and Depot Place, New-Rochelle, was dedicated yesterday.

—The Grand Jury has completed its work and been discharged. There were no important indictments found against any one.

—The Republicans of Mount Vernon have nominated George W. Brown for Supervisor and Charles Weiss for Assessor.

Sale of Mrs. Stevens's Effects.

The household goods of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens were offered at public auction yesterday at 33 University Place. The attendance was small.

A handsome and costly mahogany, brass-mounted wine cooler, with stand, brought only $13.50; bits of rare china went for about $3; a marqueterie secretary bookcase, after lively bidding, brought $45, scarcely a fourth of what it cost.

A richly-carved French oak cabinet brought $62.50, and this was the best sale of the day. The sale will be continued until everything is sold.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

4 A. M.—154 Ridge Street; Louis Horibetz; butcher's shop; damage trifling.
4:35 A. M.—149 South Fifth Avenue; Frederick Burki; bakery; damage, $50.
8 A. M.—303 East Sixty-first Street; tenement; damage, $50.
8:15 A. M.—224 East Thirty-eighth Street; chimney fire; damage trifling.
9:50 A. M.—246 Stanton Street; Julia Schaeffer; dwelling; damage slight.
12:20 P. M.—238 Sixth Avenue; J. P. Hanson; paint shop; damage trifling.
2:45 P. M.—201 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; dwelling of Sarah Bergman; damage, $50.
4:45 P. M.—Park Avenue, near One Hundred and First Street; fence; no damage.
7 P. M.—329 West Sixty-seventh Street; stable of George Fornes; damage, $100.
8:45 P. M.—714 Broadway; H. H. Cohn & Brothers, clothing manufacturers; damage, $5,000.

COMING EVENTS.

—House-warming of the Associate Alumnae of the Normal College and the Settlement Workers, 446 East Seventy-second Street to-day, 3 to 6 P. M. Ivy planting, 4 P. M.

—Metropolitan Stenographers' Association's reception, 333 West Twenty-third Street, this evening, 8:45 o'clock.

—Henry Nichols's lecture on "The Fallacies of Henry George," 220 East Fifteenth Street, to-night.

—Art Students' League fancy dress ball, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, to-night, 8:30 o'clock.

—Barnard College Trustees' annual meeting, 343 Madison Avenue, to-day, 5 P. M.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

MY LADY'S BOUDOIR,

That spot most dear to the feminine heart, is incomplete without one of our unique and handsome toilet tables of curly birch with oval cheval-glass. The glint of the highly polished wood is almost equal in reflective power to the mirror itself, and the natural beauty of the birch combines with the high grade of workmanship and design to make such a piece one to be coveted. And at the manufacturing price if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

CATS WITH GOOD MANNERS

Well-Bred Pets in Madison Square Garden—Homely Ones Compete for a Prize—Awards of Prizes.

That cats can be well behaved when far from home has been demonstrated by the National Cat Show, now in progress at the Madison Square Garden.

No animals yet shown in the Garden have shown themselves so well trained in manners as Miss Tabby and Mr. Tom. Hardly a sound is to be heard from any of the cages from morning until night, except when a very small and hungry kitten is separated from its mother for a few seconds, and announces the fact in a very small and high-pitched voice. But such accidents are of rare occurrence.

Ellen Terry and her seven kittens are prime favorites. Mrs. Ellen has a basket in her cage, where she leaves her three-weeks-old babies the greater part of the time while she stretches herself outside and endeavors to keep cool. She is an orange-and-white Angora. Some of her children are orange in color and some pure white. The white ones are like soft little balls of fur, and have little pink ears, noses, and paws. There is a crowd around them always.

Mrs. Albert Legg's Coonie attracts a great deal of attention, particularly when Mrs. Legg happens to be around to give his history.

Coonie is what is known as a coon cat. He is a large and handsome dark-gray animal, with a fine face, long fur, and bushy tail.

"He spends his time hunting when he is at home," Mrs. Legg said yesterday. "He stays hours at a time in the highest tops of the trees. That shows his coon blood."

Of course there is a Trilby at the Garden. She is a white Manx cat, a year and a month old, and belongs to P. C. Bamberger. There is also a pair of little white Trilby twins, only seven weeks old. They belong to Charles Bamberger, Jr.

There are three entries for the prize of $10 in gold for the homeliest cat in the show. Topsey, Outcast, and Venus de Milo are in competition—and three worthy rivals in un

Friday
May 10-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

ALL EAGER FOR OFFICES

The Mayor Deluged with Applications for Magistrates' Places.

SOME OF THE WOULD-BE JUSTICES

Republican Politicians Claim That Their Party Will Get the Majority of the Rich Berths in Col. Strong's Gift.

Applications for appointment as Police Magistrates and Justices of the Court of Special Sessions are piling up in the Mayor's office.

Now that the Mayor has approved the City Magistrates bill and it is certain that Gov. Morton will sign it promptly, the anxiety on the part of the applicants is greater than ever. Under the law the Mayor will make the appointments by June 20. The old Justices will go out of office on June 30, and Mayor Strong's appointees will take office on July 1.

The Mayor will appoint nine City Magistrates at $7,000 a year and five Justices of the Court of Special Sessions at $9,000 a year. While the full term of a City Magistrate will be ten years, of those to be appointed this year three will go out of office in 1899, three in 1902, and three in 1905. Of the five Justices of the Court of Special Sessions to be appointed this year one will hold office two years, one four years, one six years, one eight years, and one ten years.

The Republican politicians are asserting with a good deal of persistency that the Mayor will appoint Republicans to a great majority of the places and that most of the others will go to the Good Government clubs in order to placate them for the acceptance of the Bi-Partisan Police bill. Very few men, however, can be placated in this way, especially if they are sincerely interested in reform.

The majority of the applicants for the appointments are Republicans. It is understood that Leroy B. Crane is slated for one of the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions. Mr. Crane is a popular Republican of the Twenty-second Assembly District. Frank Moss of the Parkhurst society is also a candidate for Justice of the Court of Special Sessions. Robert C. Cornell, Columbia College graduate and lawyer of several years' standing, is said to have a very good chance for appointment as City Magistrate, and the same is said of Maxwell Evarts, a son of ex-Senator Evarts.

Others who have filed applications, or whose friends have spoken for them in connection with the appointments, are Fire Commissioner D. Ehe Lang Grange, John Brooks Leavitt, ex-Assistant United States District Attorney George W. Blount, Henry C. Botty, ex-Assemblyman R. J. Lewis of the Twenty-first District, who is backed by many prominent Republicans in that district; Leopold Leo, James Hillhouse, formerly of New-Haven; Ludlow Ogden, Maxwell T. Morgan, John A. Beall, Hugh Coleman, Col. A. H. H. Dawson, ex-Police Justice Charles A. Flammer, L. L. Van Allen, Mark M. ("Brick") Pomeroy, Donald McLean, James R. Angel, Joel B. Mathson, Michael McCanna, William Fanning, E. B. Hinsdale, William F. McRae, Charles A. Moran, James R. Hosmer, and Francis E. Laimbeer.

Excise Commissioner Haerburger called on the Mayor yesterday to urge the appointment of W. W. Gans on behalf of the Steckler organization. The Mayor will not give any indication of his intentions in reference to the appointments.

The probabilities are that the Mayor will make no changes either in the Tax Department or in Health Department until June. Although the actual separation of the Charities and Correction bill will not go into effect until Jan. 1, he may appoint a Commissioner of Correction as soon as the measure becomes a law, so that he can familiarize himself with the work of the department.

Mayor Strong yesterday appointed Dr. Alfred S. Houghton of 79 West One Hundred and Second Street Medical Examiner in the Labor Bureau of the Civil Service Board.

Secretary Lee Phillips of the Civil Service Commission had a talk with Mayor Strong yesterday about the registration of laborers under civil service rules. The Bureau of Registration of Laborers was opened May 1. Since then 5,000 laborers have registered, but they have not passed the physical examination as yet. For this reason a requisition made for nineteen laborers by the Department of Public Works could not be filled yesterday.

The Mayor gave public hearings on three bills yesterday. That is, he was prepared to give hearings. He read the title of the acts and invited any one who had anything to say for or against them to step forward and be heard. The most interesting of the three was the fixing the terms of office of the Sheriff, County Clerk, Controller, and District Attorney for two years, to conform with the new Constitution. No one appeared, however, to speak, and the Mayor approved the bill.

Of the other two bills, one provided that the Board of Estimate, at its discretion, could adjust the claim of Albert E. Henschel for work done for the Greater New-York Commission, and the other provided that the same board should look into the claim of John C. O'Brien for services in the sale of Ward's Island to the city. The Mayor approved the former, but did not take any action with regard to the latter.

SUICIDE ATTEMPTED BY JOHN J. TAYLOR

Receiver Had Been Appointed for a Mill Which He Partly Owned.

QUINCY, Ill., May 9.—As a result of the assignment of John J. Taylor of Fairbury, Ill., Tuesday, a receiver was appointed yesterday for the big flour mill of Taylor Brothers & Co. John J. Taylor, soon after the receiver was appointed, attempted suicide at Fairbury. He was found hanging to a tree in the park surrounding his residence. It is probable that his life will be saved. The feeling prevails here that he was temporarily insane, and that there was no need of his confessing judgment.

The firm is composed of John J. Taylor of Fairbury, William H. Taylor of Chicago, and Proctor Taylor of Quincy. Seymour J. Carter, the manager of the mill, was appointed receiver, and is now in charge. Proctor Taylor says all creditors will be paid in full.

The mill has a capacity of 2,220 barrels of flour per day. The plant is worth about $300,000. The liabilities are $140,000.

NO INCOME TAX ON COAL LANDS

Ruling in Pennsylvania of Great Interest to Mine Owners.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 9.—The United States Internal Revenue Commissioner has rendered a decision, the effect of which is to exempt the profits realized by the owners of the land from which coal is mined from taxation under the income tax law.

The decision is based on the application of the principle that all rents, profits, and income derived from land and its immediate product, acquired directly by the owner of the freehold or dominant estate, are exempt from taxation as income of the owner.

The ruling will reduce the income tax in the Luzerne, Lehigh, Schuylkill, and Lackawanna Valleys at least one-third.

Typhoid in New-Milford Due to Milk.

NEW-MILFORD, Conn., May 9.—An epidemic of typhoid fever prevails here, and up to to-day twenty-three cases have been reported. The germs are known to have been distributed through milk obtained at a farmhouse. B. A. White, the Yale junior who died at the Yale Infirmary, New-Haven, Monday, beyond all doubt contracted the disease here, and his uncle, the Rev. F. B. Draper, pastor of All Saints' Church here, and his wife are now ill with the disease. There are five cases in a young ladies' seminary, and a number of the students have gone home. The State Board of Health has taken action.

Farmhouses Burned, One Life Lost.

CONCORD, N. H., May 9.—The farm buildings of Henry Lake, in Chichester, near the Epsom line, were burned last night. Lake was burned to death.

"THE VIKING" AT PALMER'S

And the Actors' Fund Said to be Richer by About $5,000 on Account of the Performance.

The Actors' Fund of America has attracted larger audiences for its benefit performances than that which assembled in Palmer's Theatre yesterday afternoon to witness the first production of Estelle Clayton's new comic opera, "The Viking," but never one which represented such a substantial addition to the resources of its treasury. The orchestra was not more than two-thirds filled, and very few persons occupied the balcony, but the receipts for the performance amounted to over $5,000.

The smallness of the audience was accounted for by the practically prohibitive price of $5 placed on the orchestra chairs, and the large receipts were explained by the premiums paid on this price by wealthy playgoers, who took this way of contributing to the Actors' Fund. George Gould paid $500 for Theodore Moss's box, and seats were sold as high as $50. The result of this was that the audience was entirely different from that which generally gathers at these benefit performances. It was composed mostly of untheatrical folks, and very few actors or actresses were present. It is a bad time of the year, with engagements closing and a Summer living to provide for, to ask a professional to contribute $5 even to the Actors' Fund. The extravagant applause that generally attends these performances was, as a matter of course, missed, because actors are the only persons who indulge in immoderate demonstrations, and the actors were absent.

The lobby of the theatre was a lively place from the opening of the doors. On one side a stand had been erected, where pretty women of the Twelfth Night Club dispensed ices, lemonades, and candies for a consideration. On the other side a flower booth did a rushing business, while actresses and stage children flitted back and forth, selling souvenir programmes and boutonnières. Quite an addition to the receipts was made from this source. Among the actresses and children who sold the programmes and flowers were Isabelle Evesson, the sister of Estelle Clayton; Grace Tanner, Ida Waterman, Nellie Yale Nelson, Eleonora Allen, Mrs. Fernandez, in charge of the stage children; Miss Giovananni, Baby Ruby, Baby Lill, and Baby Parker.

The curtain rose on the first act of "The Viking" at 2:20 o'clock, revealing a scene on the frozen shores of Norway with the midnight sun just above the horizon. The story of the opera is a song legend of the old Norseland life, based on the traditional discovery of America by the Norsemen in the year 1,000. King Igaliko and his four sons have gone on a voyage of discovery, and the aged King has promised his throne, by proclamation, to that one of his sons who shall make the most important discovery. His subjects are waiting to welcome the adventurers back. Prince Olaf, Ivan, and Bjohnson Bjones return empty-handed and paupers, after losing their ships, but Prince Eric reports the discovery of America, and brings home with him the daughters of Lief Ericsson, who are masquerading as boys, like the Amazons of Pinero.

Princess Njarda, niece of the King, is, according to Viking custom, affianced to all four of his sons, and the King chooses Eric for her husband. He own choice, however, is Bjohnson Bjones, and she refuses to marry Eric. That Prince himself is indifferent to his affianced bride, and has a fallen in love with Thora, the daughter of Ericsson, though he believes her to be a boy, as she seems to be. Saga, the inevitable soothsayer, complicates matters by conspiring against his King, and the curtain falls on a very much mixed condition of affairs.

The second act shows the great hall of the palace of King Igaliko, and here things are straightened out very rapidly. The daughters of Lief Ericsson rebel against their father's despotism in forcing them to appear as boys, and resume their feminine apparel. Prince Eric renounces Njarda and marries Thora, and Njarda secures Prince Bjohnson Bjones, the man of her heart. The performance, as a whole, was competent, but there was evidence of a lack of proper rehearsals, and in some cases the performers missed their cues, causing embarrassing "waits." Miss Clayton watched the performance from a stage box. The cast follows:

King Igaliko	Burt Haverly
Saga	Gilbert Clayton
Prince Eric	Bernard Dyllyn
Olaf	Charles Kirke
Ivan	William Mandeville
Bjohnson Bjones	Harry Dietz
Lief Ericsson	John E. Gregory
Thora	Grace Reals
Saffa	Clara Lipman
Froda	Lillian Green
Helga	Rose Cooke
Princess Njarda	Beatrice Goldie

LUNACY BOARD COMMENDED

The Legislative Committee Has No Fault to Find.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 9.—The sub-committee of the joint legislative committee, which has been investigating the State Commission in Lunacy, presented its report to the Legislature to-day.

The report finds that the organization and operation of the working forces of the commission, together with the result obtained and the service rendered by it to the tSate, is commendable and meritorious, and the committee states that in its judgment the Lunacy Commission is entitled to public confidence, is honestly and capably discharging its important functions, and merits the esteem and favor of the people of the State. The report says that the new system of furnishing supplies to the State hospitals has resulted in a large saving.

The report says:

The function of the local managers have gradually diminished, and their usefulness, except in a visitorial sense, may well be questioned. If retained at all, they should be of uniform number, not exceeding five; should reside in the immediate vicinity of the hospital, be appointed by the Supreme Court of the district, and be debarred from holding any legislative or State executive offices. It is a further impeachment of the present method in vogue for procuring special appropriations that, despite the large sums annually voted, the necessary repairs and improvements have not kept pace with the outlay.

According to the best obtainable information of present conditions and of reasonable foresight, there is not, and for some years to come there will be, any need for another State hospital.

It was clearly shown in testimony that the salaries of the officers at the hospitals are unequal, and when joined to their allowances may rightly be characterized as excessive. The method of fixing salaries is irregular and haphazard, with a constant tendency to increases in individual instances, and the aggregate paid for salaries amounts to over one-thirteenth the aggregate paid for the entire cost of maintenance.

JURY IMPANELED IN THE ISELIN CASE

An Adjournment Taken on Application of the Defendant's Lawyer.

COLD SPRING, N. Y., May 9.—A Sheriff's jury was sworn this morning at the office of Judge William Wood to act in the proceedings brought against John H. Iselin, Jr., by Isaac Iselin and his sister. The defendant is a brother of the plaintiffs.

An application has been made to have the defendant adjudged an habitual drunkard, incompetent to manage his own affairs and the affairs of his father's estate, which is under his control.

hTe preliminary hearing was held to-day before Judge Wood. District Attorney Abram J. Miller of Brewster appeared for the plaintiffs; Gen. Benjamin B. Foster of New-York City represented Mr. Iselin. Gen. Foster opposed immediate action on the ground that he had been given no opportunity to consult with his client, whom he wished to have present at the examination. His request for an adjournment until May 23 was granted.

John H. Iselin, Jr., has a beautiful residence at Garrisons, known as Eagle's Rest, where his wife, a daughter, and two sons reside. A portion of Mr. Iselin's time is spent in New-York, where he conducts the business of disposing of the produce from his farm at Garrisons.

President Roosevelt Appoints a Secretary.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board has appointed Miss Vinie Gertrude Kelley of 160 East Eighty-first Street as his private secretary and stenographer. Mr. Roosevelt said he needed only one clerk, and that he had employed Miss Kelley, as he knew her to be a competent stenographer and typewriter.

Flag on City Hall; Mayor's in Town.

Mayor Strong announced yesterday that hereafter, when he is in the city, the flag will fly from the central staff of the City Hall.

RAPID TRANSIT REPORT

The Commissioners Submit Their Plans to the Common Council.

MAIN FEATURES OF CONSTRUCTION

The Tracks to be as Near the Surface of the Streets as Possible—Arrangements for Pipes in Broadway.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners met yesterday and adopted a report to the Common Council of the city in connection with its request for the city's consent to allow the road to be built.

After the city's consent is granted, the Park Commissioners and the Commissioner of the Annexed District will be asked to give their consent. Application will then be made to the Supreme Court for permission to acquire the necessary property along the routes, after which work will be begun as soon as possible. The report is as follows:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The Board of Rapid Transit Railway Commissioners for the City of New-York, constituted by and according to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended by Chapters 102 and 556 of the Laws of 1892, and by Chapters 528 and 752 of the Laws of 1894, has considered and determined whether it is for the interest of the public and of the City of New-York that a railway or railways for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property should be established therein, and has determined that a rapid-transit railway, in addition to those already existing, is necessary for the interests of the public and of such city, and has determined and established the routes and the general plan of construction thereof, and hereby transmits to your honorable body a copy of its plans and conclusions as adopted, including such routes and general plan of construction.

First—The said Commissioners, immediately after their respective appointments, severally took and subscribed the oath of office prescribed by law, which said oaths are filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York. Thereafter this board organized by the election, on the 8th day of June, 1894, of Alexander E. Orr as President, and on the 28th day of June, 1894, of John H. Starin to be its Vice President, and of John Claflin to be its Treasurer. The board duly framed and adopted by-laws and established rules and regulations for the proper exercise of the powers and duties conferred upon the board. It adopted a seal, and has kept a record of its proceedings, which at all reasonable times has been open to public inspection. The board has since its organization aforesaid, conducted the inquest and investigation necessary in the premises as to whether it were for the interest of the public and the City of New-York that a rapid-transit railway or railways for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property should be established therein; and this board did thereupon determine as aforesaid that such a railway, in addition to those already existing, was necessary.

Second—On the 17th day of July, 1894, this board adopted certain resolutions. All of the matters recited in the said resolutions are true, as therein recited, thereupon on the 9th day of May, 1895, this board, by the vote of six of its members, adopted certain resolutions to which were subjoined a copy of the said resolutions of the 17th of July, 1894. All of the matters recited in the said resolutions adopted on the said 9th day of May, 1895, are true, as therein recited. The same set out the routes and plan of construction adopted and determined upon, as aforesaid. An unexecuted hereto forming a part hereof, and entitled "Resolutions Adopting Routes and Plan of Construction," is a copy of the said resolutions, with a copy thereto subjoined of the said resolutions of the 17th of July, 1894.

Third—This board, in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended by Chapter 752 of the Laws of 1894, now hereby submits for your consideration the routes and general plan of construction of such rapid-transit railway for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property in the City of New-York, in addition to those already existing, as stated and set forth in the said resolutions adopted on the 9th day of May, 1895.

Fourth—This board, in reaching the conclusions and preparing the plans which it has thus adopted, has considered a very large amount of information and argument submitted to this board and its members by many citizens and by distinguished experts, as well as the information derived through the personal observation and investigation of the members of the board. Since the determination of the citizens of New-York in favor of municipal construction was reached at the last election, this board and its members have been steadily engaged in the work of investigation. It has had the continued assistance of its chief engineer, Mr. William Barclay Parsons, and of consulting engineers Messrs. Alphonse Fteley and Theodore Cooper, associated with the chief engineer. It has been aided by the independent investigations and report of a commission of experts, selected by this board, consisting of the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt and Messrs. Octave Chanute, Thomas C. Clarke, William H. Burr, and Charles Sooysmith.

Fifth—The board is of the opinion that the rapid-transit railway, and the general plan of construction of which it now submits for your consideration, can be completely built ready for operation, (exclusive of the equipment, which is to be furnished and be the property of the contractor who shall operate the same,) for less than the sum of $50,000,000. Mr. Parsons, its chief engineer, has so reported; and his opinion is corroborated by the opinions of the experts employed by this board. Along a portion of the route the character of the construction as finally determined upon by the board is somewhat different from the plan of construction which was submitted to the Commission of Experts in reaching their conclusion as to the cost of construction, the chief engineer and this board have made due allowance for the differences between the first plan and the plan of construction finally adopted. The estimate of cost includes about $6,000,000 for the expense of removing, replacing, and renewing sewers, pipes, and other subsurface structures in the streets. The estimate also includes an allowance for the private property necessary to be acquired for stations and other purposes, excepting, however, such rights, if any, of abutting owners in the streets, whether in vaults or otherwise, as it may be necessary to acquire in order to secure to the contractor the right, free of lawful interruption or claim, to construct and operate the road. For such rights, in the opinion of the board, sufficient provision is made by the act of May 1, 1895.

Sixth—The routes adopted by this board from Whitehall Street to Fourteenth Street, and from Fourteenth Street on the west side to One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, and on the east side from Fourteenth Street to Forty-second Street, are substantially coincident, as far as they go, with those adopted by the predecessor of this present board and approved by your honorable body and by the General Term of the Supreme Court. This board therefore does not deem it necessary to set out at length the considerations which have constrained them to adopt such routes. In view of the serious questions involved in the use of Broadway below Fourteenth Street, this board has given most careful consideration to the question of an alternative route in this part of the city. Study and reflection have led it to confirm the judgment of its predecessor in selecting Broadway. In the opinion of the board, the route along Broadway from Bowling Green to Thirty-fourth Street is necessary to the success of the enterprise, being the main thoroughfare of the city. To the east and to the west there already exists rapid-transit facilities. Legal difficulties, apart from all questions of advantage, have prevented resort to Elm Street.

The east side route from Forty-second Street to One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street has been placed where, in the opinion of this board, it will best serve the interests of the growing population of the city on the east side, all the conditions being duly considered. Third and Second Avenues already have elevated railroads; Madison Avenue is exempted by law. The proposed route carries the road north of the Harlem River to a point from which an extension of the system can be had in various directions as soon as the means for construction shall be provided. The terminal proposed is at a point convenient for the distribution of the local business. It is true that from Forty-second Street to a point near the Harlem River the route substantially coincides with the route of the roads using the Grand Central Depot. But those railroads, as now operated, give only limited facilities for local traffic, and at high rates of fare, whereas the elevated railroads on Second and Third Avenues afford much better facilities for that traffic at a moderate rate of fare to all that part of the city lying to the east of Park Avenue and below the Harlem River, and to some part, at least, of the district north of the Harlem River.

The plans formerly approved by the Supreme Court Commission included a route to the city limits on the west side, a distance of nearly six miles north of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, the northerly limit of the westerly route proposed by this board; but on the easterly side the former route extended only to Forty-second Street. In the opinion of the board it was so clearly necessary to extend the east-side route to the north as to justify it in shortening the route on the west side by the six miles north of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, in order to enable the board to add five miles to the route on the east side, as has been done by extending the route from Forty-second Street to One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street. That portion of the west side of the city reached by the westerly route proposed by the board at present has rapid-transit facilities far inferior to those already enjoyed on the east side, partly, at least, by virtue of the city's contribution to the sinking of the tracks on Park Avenue.

Seventh—The principal features of the plan of construction are these:

1. The tracks are to be placed substantially upon a level.

2. The railway is to be placed as near the surface as street conditions will permit. This renders the road more accessible to passengers than would any other plan of construction. At nearly all of the stations the road will be reached by stairways much shorter than the shortest stairways providing access to the present elevated railroads, both on account of the grades and because, in going down to a railroad, the passenger reaches the platform before the tracks are reached, whereas, on the elevated roads the platforms are reached by climbing higher than the tracks.

3. The total depth of excavation necessary for the construction of the railway and its foundations will be in general only about eighteen feet, except in the centre of the street, where the depth will be about two feet greater. From the plan it will be seen that the elements which involve risk to the neighboring buildings have been almost completely eliminated. The possibility of such risk or inconvenience does not deserve consideration except in Broadway below Thirty-fourth Street. All the modern buildings on that street, and, indeed, all the buildings upon it except the very old ones, have foundations varying in depth from twenty to thirty feet or more. Where the house foundations extend to a greater depth than those of the railway, there will be no interference with private property for the purpose of underpinning house walls; nor is any damage to abutting property to be apprehended in any case by the construction of the railway. By the proposed arrangements for the various pipes and other subsurface structures the railway will be closer to the surface of the street by about six feet than according to the plan formerly approved by your honorable body and by the Supreme Court.

4. Below Park Place, on Broadway, the present plan includes only two tracks. These will be placed in a tunnel twenty-five feet wide, and in the centre of the street, and as the excavation will extend below the surface of the street only about eighteen feet, old and large buildings like Trinity Church and the Astor House will not be exposed to the slightest danger.

5. The placing of the railway close to the street surface permits and requires an arrangement of sewers, water mains, gas pipes, electric conduits, and other subsurface structures in Broadway, from Park Place to Thirty-fourth Street, which will be most advantageous to the city and to the owners of property on Broadway. The subsurface is now so crowded with pipes that it is impracticable to lay there additional mains or to increase the size of the present mains, which were laid years ago and adjusted to the requirements and conditions of other times. The immense increase in the height of buildings which was then unforeseen has developed such a demand for water, gas, and electric power in the lower parts of the city that the pipes and conduits are already overtaxed, so that both the authorities of the city and the companies interested in the conduits are at a loss how to meet future needs. As the construction of the railway necessitates the removal of the subsurface structures in any case, it is proposed, as shown by the drawings to construct, in connection with the railway and at the side of, or beneath, the tracks, large and well-appointed galleries, in which all such pipes and conduits will be placed. These galleries, when at the side, will facilitate the better ventilation and lighting of the tunnel, and the space afforded by them will facilitate construction and repair. But, in addition, the permanent deposit of the subsurface structures in the galleries will be a great convenience to the city and to the abutting property owners. Where such galleries have been constructed, additional pipes may be laid and existing pipes inspected, altered, and repaired, and new house connections made, without disturbing the surface of the street. Access to the galleries will be had through proper manholes at the intersections of streets, as well as from the railway tunnel. The renewal of the subsurface structures will be of great advantage to the city and to abutting property. The new pipes will be of the best modern type, and the leakage and injury incident to the age and character of the present pipes will be avoided. It is probable, also, that the city will avail itself of this opportunity to enlarge the sewer and water-supply pipes, although the comparatively small additional expense which would be incident to such enlargement could not be considered a part of the cost of the railway. The new mains, if thus enlarged, would provide means of supply adequate for the future as well as for the present. The proposed galleries will be carried along Broadway from Park Place to Thirty-fourth Street. In making a contract for the construction and operation of the railway the board will reserve to the city all revenue to be derived from the use of the galleries for any purpose except a purpose necessary to the actual operation of the railway. The abutting owners on Broadway, after the construction of the road, will enjoy the great, and, for New-York, the unprecedented, advantage of a street the surface of which need be disturbed only at long intervals, and then only to renew the pavements as they become worn by surface traffic.

6. The method of construction proposed by the board is neither experimental nor untried. The work will be attacked at as many points along the route as may be considered desirable. The progress of construction will be expedited to the utmost and the inevitable discomforts reduced to a minimum. The running of the surface cars is not to be suspended. On Broadway south of Thirty-fourth Street, except at Canal Street, no more of the street surface is to be interfered with at one time than one-half on one side or the other of the centre line of the street. Openings are not to be more than 200 feet long, and consecutive openings are to be separated by free and undisturbed spaces of at least 500 feet.

7. The railway tracks are to be of standard gauge, so that the railway cars can be large and commodious.

The maps and drawings accompanying this report show the routes and general plan of construction adopted by the board, as aforesaid.

The routes and plans mentioned in the report were readopted by the full board, and the Secretary was instructed to forward the report, with copies of the plans, to the Common Council.

FREE SCHOOLS GIVE DIPLOMAS

Pupils Educated by the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen Hold Their Commencement.

The commencement exercises of the free schools of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, 18 East Sixteenth Street, were held in Chickering Hall last evening at 8 P. M. The following are the graduates:

Josephine A. Bolin, Georgia M. Breen, Carol M. Bruening, Georgina Bull, Anna T. Caslin, Cecilia Cranman, Jennie V. Daly, Jennie Darling, Annie L. Donohue, Blanche Emra, Margaret J. Farley, Ida M. Graham, Harriet W. Greer, May R. Grunschel, Catharine Cecilia Hanrahan, Helen Harris, Helen V. Higgins, Augusta M. Hoffman, Annie D. Hunsdon, Annie A. Kelly, Florence Kilpatrick, Charlotte E. Leavitt, Lillian S. Leavitt, Louise Ludwig, Daisy McCarthy, Ida McCarthy, Margaret E. McClellan, Sarah H. McCubbin, Mary McDonough, Marie E. McGrenly, Annie A. McLoughlin, Belle Montgomery, Annie A. Moore, Mabel H. Nichols, Letitia Nixon, Annie Powell, Lillie Proescher, Madge E. Pryor, Martha Puschmann, Jennie Elizabeth Simpson, Frances Sommerfield, Helen Frances Sullivan, Molly Weinberg, Fannie Weiss, Helen Weiss, May Butler, Amy Davis, May L. French, Mary Madeline McEntee, Mamie O'Connell, Ella M. Partridge, Mary E. Putnam, Helen Russell, and Mollie R. White; Thomas F. Ayling, Alwin Borgmann, Hugh J. Brown, Victor E. Burgdorff, Arthur E. Burroughs, Edward A. Choate, Frederick W. Dusterdick, Henry L. Firth, William Fyfe, George F. Gibson, Louis Gilbert, Fenton S. Gran, James M. Hoffman, Lawrence Kittner, Charles Lofberg, Frank J. A. Phillip, Henry Rau, John Sephton, Isaiah H. Smart, George F. Stubenbordt, Joseph Tormey, Frederick H. Vocke, and William J. Wiener.

The Rev. Walter D. Buchanan, D. D., opened the exercises with prayer. A piano solo followed, and introductory remarks by Warren A. Conover. One of the students read an essay on "The Work of Our School." Addresses were made by the Rev. Walter D. Buchanan and Theodore W. Morris.

The diplomas were awarded to the women graduates by Charles E. Bogert, and to the men graduates by Charles A. Cowen.

Prizes were awarded to Miss Martha Puschmann, Miss Fannie Weiss, Miss Helen V. Higgins, and Miss Josephine A. Bohn.

Th exercises closed with the song, "Auld Lang Syne," after which the Rev. W. D. Buchanan pronounced the benediction. The hall was filled with friends and relatives of the graduating class.

The Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen gives instruction annually to a class of more than 200 young men in mechanical, architectural, and free-hand drawing and modeling in clay, and to a class of about 50 young women in stenography and typewriting. They are selected from an application list of 250 by competitive examinations. The society is next to the oldest educational institution in this city, being organized in 1785.

A number of noted men have graduated from this school, among the most prominent being Peter Cooper and Abram S. Hewitt.

The School Committee consists of:

Theodore W. Morris, Chairman; John E. Nicholson, Secretary; Charles E. Bogert, Charles A. Cowen, Jacob A. Felter, William H. Oliver, Peter De Baun, Robert Christie, Jr., Alfred G. Hoe, Alexander H. Hamilton, George W. Lithgow, and Lewis Dunham.

The society has the support of Andrew Carnegie, William Brookfield, Abram S. Hewitt, A. P. Fitch, Joseph J. Little, and J. A. Van Arsdale.

Prominent Arrivals at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 9.—Mrs. Fry, widow of Gen. James B. Fry, to-day rented the Perry Case cottage, Kay Street, for the season.

Dr. and Mrs. Clement Cleveland, accompanied by Henry Davenport and wife, Mrs. Cleveland's parents, arrived to-day for the season.

Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, C. C. Baldwin, and Robert King have returned from New-York.

W. Storrs Wells, Edward Anthon, J. B. M. Grosvenor, H. C. Anthony, E. Read Goodridge, and Mrs. Francis Brinley arrived to-night.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt will arrive to-morrow.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, sloop yacht Ilderim was taken out of its Winter quarters at East Greenwich to-day, and brought over to Newport, where it was taken in tow for New-York. It will be fitted out for the season as soon as possible, with canvas and new spars.

The schooner yacht Priscilla arrived here to-night.

IN HONOR OF REFORMS

Women, Grateful to Mayor Strong, Prepared a School Exhibition.

GRAMMAR BOYS SALUTE THE FLAG

Police Parade Kept the Mayor Away —Mrs. J. de la M. Lozier Spoke for the New-York Ladies' Health Association.

The Mayor was expected to go to school yesterday morning.

There was a special demonstration in the assembly room on the top floor of Grammar School No. 74, 220 East Sixty-third Street, prepared in the Mayor's honor yesterday. The patriotic members of the New-York Ladies' Health Protective Association, who are delighted with the Mayor's school appointments, had sent him an invitation to visit the school with a delegation from their number, where he was to be entertained by the sight of a gathering of healthy young Americans saluting the flag.

Chairman of the Board of Trustees Richard Kelley, Trustee Joseph Tettrech, Commissioner J. A. Goulden, Mr. Hornthal, and Mr. Davis were present to receive the guests, the boys were on their best behavior, the ladies were all present from their different homes at 9 o'clock, the honors were ready and waiting for the guest of the day, but he was not there to receive them. The Mayor did not come.

A note was received from him Wednesday evening by Mrs. Trautman, the President of the association, saying that owing to the Park police parade, he would not be able to be present.

The exhibition otherwise was a great success. The boys sang and recited; Miss Ida Haar, who came by invitation of Mrs. Trautman, for the purpose, gave the recitation, "Shenandoah," accompanied by her sister; Miss Anna Haar, on the piano, and there were also addresses. Chairman Kelley opened the exercises.

"There are some ladies here," he said, "and I think if you should encourage them they would say a few words to you." The boys emphasized with their hands the desire to hear the ladies.

Mrs. de la M. Lozier, who spoke for the association, said: "We hoped to introduce you to the Mayor this morning, but the Mayor is only one man, and it is not possible for him to be in several places at the same time. He was obliged to review the police parade, where, perhaps, there are some of your fathers, uncles, or cousins.

"I am very glad to be here and see you in your drills and school work. It reminds me of the time, three or four years ago, when my boys were scholars in a school just like this, and I visited them.

"You have advanced since then, and now you have a flag in every school. I was glad to hear you sing "The Star-Spangled Banner,' and I hope you thought of the words as you sang them. I sang them with you in my heart.

"It is a grand thing to be a citizen of this great Republic; it is a grand thing to be an American boy. You can do a great deal for your country and for the municipality. You can help a great deal by not hindering.

"One way in particular in which you can help is by never throwing banana skins, orange peel, and papers in the streets. By your care in these matters you are helping the city authorities; you are helping the Street-Cleaning Department; you are helping us, who are your mothers, sisters, relatives, the housekeepers of the country, and you are helping yourselves."

The boys listened with interest, and applauded at the close of Mrs. Lozier's remarks.

"I am like the poor, whom you have always with you," said Commissioner Goulden, who followed Mrs. Lozier.

"I am very much interested in the work these ladies are doing, and I hope they will continue it in all directions. I have been debating in my mind for several years whether it would be for the best to give women the right to vote, and I am just coming to the conclusion that they would exercise a very beneficial influence. However, that is not what I am going to talk about," and the Commissioner lapsed into anecdotes and stories, which all his listeners enjoyed.

Principal John Walsh was congratulated upon the appearance of his boys, and particularly upon their excellent marching.

The party from the association consisted of Mrs. Ralph Trautman, Mrs. Annie Erranni, Mrs. Newton, whose husband was with her; Mrs. Fendler, Miss Annie Thomas, and an interested woman who is about to become a member.

At the close of the exercises up stairs, a short visit was paid to the Primary Department, whose Principal is Mrs. Joanna J. Hilland. Miss Haar gave the children another recitation.

"We make inspections of the buildings and try to help the work along, without being ourselves in the way," said Mrs. Trautman, speaking of the work of the association to Trustee Hornthal.

"Ah, you are never in the way," replied the Trustee.

SALE OF RARE AUTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTS

Arnold's Commission Fetches the Top Price—Penn's Charter Withdrawn.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—The sale of the documents and autographs belonging in large part to J. Henry Rogers of Newcastle, Del., has begun at the auction rooms of Thomas Birch's Sons. Numerically it is the greatest autographic auction this country has ever seen, 2,500 lots being offered; but the historical and literary variety of much of the matter offered further entitles the sale to consideration. The historical portions of the collection came into Mr. Rogers's hands largely by inheritance from his grandfather, James Booth, the Revolutionary patriot of Delaware. It was in relation to these documents that the State of Delaware recently commenced legal action against Mr. Rogers to prevent their removal from the State. The injunction was dissolved. The original charter of liberties granted by William Penn to the early Pennsylvania settlers was withdrawn before the sale commenced, the State of Pennsylvania having offered to give $15,000 for it.

Some of the important papers thus far disposed of are:

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Letter of instructions to Benedict Arnold, prior to his starting on the expedition against Quebec. Signed. Sept. 14, 1778...$92.50

Address from Valley Forge to the inhabitants of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Document signed. Feb. 18, 1778..... 77.50

Autograph letter to Col. Laurens, March 22, 1782..... 122.50

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

Arnold's commission as Major General, signed and filled in by John Hancock, May 2, 1777..... $225.00

JOHN PAUL JONES.

Jones's commission as commander of the sloop Providence. Signed by John Hancock 50.00

Other items fetching over $50 were as follows:

Gen. Montgomery's last letter, $160; Henry Laurens's "Views on Slavery," (bound for presentation to Lincoln,) $105; letter of James Wilson, (1776,) $90; letter from consignees regarding tea thrown overboard by Boston Tea Party, $52.50.

Autograph poems sold as follows:

"I Wish I Was in Dixie's Land," Emmett, $30; "Old Dan Tucker," Emmett, $15; "Hail Columbia," Hopkinson, $126; "John Browns's Body," Jerome, $22; "Star-Spangled Banner," $140; "The Rainy Day," Longfellow, $32.50; "Home, Sweet Home," Payne, $50.

The principal buyers were the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Joseph Sabin, W. R. Benjamin, Dodd, Mead & Co., and J. O. Wright & Co.

Naval Academy Visitors.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The President to-day appointed Col. A. T. Fleet of Missouri, the Rev. M. M. Benton of Kentucky, R. M. Thompson of New-York, Prof. T. L. Lounsbury of Yale University, E. P. Morrisette of Alabama, J. B. Henderson of Missouri, and Prof. W. M. Thornton of the University of Virginia, members of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy. The other members of the board are Senators Faulkner of West Virginia and Teller of Colorado, and Representatives Sayers of Texas, Tate of Georgia, and Hull of Iowa.

STUDENTS HAVE FUN AT A CIRCUS

Called the Ringmaster a Liar, in Chorus, Dared a Cowboy to Fight, and Exploded a Torpedo Under the Trick Mule.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 9.—A circus came here yesterday morning. A body of students from Princeton also came. Result, a double circus.

First came four Nassau students, who told County Detective Oliver that one of the janitors at the college had been "bunkoed" the night before out of $50 by some one following the show. While the detective was preparing to accompany the students to the circus grounds Thomas Bergen, a colored man from Princeton, came to him and wanted to recover $22 he had lost while trying to find the pea under the walnut shells.

The students could not find their men, but Bergen picked out the man whose deftness with the shells cost him so much money. Bergen's wife, however, accused another man; and so no arrests were made.

The students from Princeton summoned help from their college, and an afternoon train brought a demure looking body of young men to town. Rutgers College boys joined the crowd, and when the hour for the evening performance arrived the students were on hand. The gamblers were not, or those who had failed to flee, when they found the detectives around, took warning when the students announced that any gambler caught would be thrashed.

Disappointed in not being able to wreak vengeance on the gamblers, the students from Princeton, supported by the Rutgers boys, took a section of the seats in the tent, and from the time the performance began until it ended

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Stock Market Still Broadening and Prices Advancing.

LARGE BUYING FOR FOREIGN ACCOUNT

Sharp Gains in the Internationals, the Grangers, and the Coal Stocks — Reported Settlement of the Coal Trade Difficulties.

THURSDAY, P. M.

Increasing business and higher prices were the features of to-day's market, both in bonds and stocks. The volume of transactions was larger than on any other day since the turn in the tide came, and it was extremely well distributed. The advancing tendency was also pronounced.

The figures printed in The Times this morning, showing how limited the advance has been in view of the great depression which preceded it, were a revelation to the majority of local operators, who, for several days, have been talking and working for a reaction. The average of 20 active stocks last night was 56.45, against 48.75 in March. But in August, 1894, the average was up to 57.60, against 43.47 in the panic of 1893. The highest average of 1892 was 75.68, and there is nothing in the outlook at present to indicate that railway shares should not reach the level of values which prevailed in that year. Should this expectation be realized it means a further average advance of 20 points.

London was the principal factor in to-day's market, it being credited with buying 70,000 shares of stock in the first hour of business. No estimate was made of its subsequent operations, but they must have been large, because the buying continued up to the close of business. Americans in London were buoyant and active, Germany and the Continent being heavy buyers. One dispatch says there is a famine in the London market of investment bonds paying 3 per cent. As a result of recent foreign buying of Americans in this market the foreign exchange market became demoralized to-day. The new Government bonds were quoted at 122, to-day, the highest figure they have yet reached. At this price they net the investor 2⅝ per cent., while British consols, if held for the same length of time, (30 years,) return only a small fraction over 2 per cent. There would, therefore, seem to be plenty of room for a still further advance in even this high-priced and high-class security.

The London buying started, covering by traders, who had taken the short side yesterday afternoon, and the upward course of the market became most pronounced. To add to the general buoyancy commission house orders were on an unusually liberal scale, and at the close the market was at the highest of the day. The only stocks in the active list which failed to partake of the general improvement were Distilling and Cattle Feeding, Chicago Gas, and General Electric. The buying of Distilling yesterday was based on an impression that the trade difficulties had been settled, but this information was discovered to be premature. Chicago Gas hangs on the impending action of Gov. Altgeld on the Frontage bill. General Electric is not in favor with operators at the present time.

Decided strength in the coal stocks was due to a rumor that the coal companies had reached a settlement, but the story could not be confirmed. One story was that Jersey Central interests has secured control of the Reading, but this was denied to people likely to know. Railway returns of 46 roads, reporting for the fourth week in April, show a gain in gross earnings of 13.00 per cent., the best results so far this year. Only four of the 46 report decreases, while 26 have gains of over 20 per cent. each.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were generally higher on the London market, although there were a few reactions. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 59⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio, ⅝, to 22¼; Union Pacific, ¼, to 15⅞; Erie second consols, ¼, to 70¾; Illinois Central, ¾, to 97; New-York Central, ¼, to 102½, and Erie, ⅛, to 13. Declined—Canadian Pacific, 1⅜, to 51½; St. Paul, ⅛, to 67, and Reading, ⅛, to 8⅝. Atchison sold at 6⅝, Southern Railway at 15¼; Southern Railway preferred at 41¼, Northern Pacific preferred at 23½, and Wabash debenture B at 28. British consols were ⅛ lower, at 106 3-16, for both money and the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £108,221 in the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 65.96 per cent., is now 65.25 per cent., against an advance from 63.32 per cent. to 64.74 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £225,000. Paris advices quote 4 per cent. rentes at 102f 80c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 23½c for checks. Spanish fours, 73.

Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 40 pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 3,975,000f in gold, and an increase of 2,700,000f in silver.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in fairly good demand, but the supply was equal to all requirements. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was in moderate demand, with some choice names to be had. There was no pressure to sell, however. Rates were 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and four months' single names of choice character, 4½@5 for six months' single names, and 5½ for those less well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $124,-033,901, and the balances were $8,247,229. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $258,-806.

Money in London, ¼@1½ per cent., closing at ½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 13-16 per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 37@67¼c. There were sales of 60,000 ounces at 67⅜c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 52½c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 9-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$31,857,733
Imports for the same period	15,896,382
Net exports	$15,972,351
Net exports to date, 1894	17,586,348
Net exports to date, 1893	46,495,660
Net exports to date, 1892	17,013,214

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was still weaker. The decline brought in but few buyers, and security bills were still pressed for sale. Nominal rates were reduced ½c to $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual sales were $4.87 for sixty-day bills, $4.88 for demand, $4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86@$4.86¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.16¾ for short; reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—15@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ¼ per cent. premium, up to $5,000; 1-16 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

ANTHRACITE COAL SHIPMENTS.

Shipments of anthracite coal for week ending May 4, 1895, compared with the corresponding period last year:

	1895.	1894.	Changes.
Wyoming	451,387	391,490 Inc.	59,897
Lehigh	157,193	135,771 Inc.	18,422
Schuylkill	312,763	204,268 Inc.	108,495
Total	921,343	734,549 Inc.	186,814
Total y'r to d'te	13,825,003	10,984,561 Inc.	2,844,457

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	Closing						
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	147½	147½	147½	147½	145	148	10
Alton & Terre Haute	44½	45½	44½	45½	45½	46	400
American Cotton Oil	29½	30¾	29	29½	29½	29¾	1,790
American Cotton Oil pf	78	78	77	77¾	77¾	78½	938
American Express	115	115	114	114	113	115	50
*American Sugar Refining	114⅝	115⅝	113½	114¼	114¼	114⅝	88,888
*American Sugar Refining pf	99½	99¾	99½	99⅝	99¾	99½	758
American Tel. & Cable Co	95	95	95	95	94		82
American Tobacco	104⅞	106	104½	105⅞	105½	105⅞	9,344
American Tobacco pf	109	109¼	109	109¼	109	110½	801
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	6¾	7¼	6⅞	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	26,873
*American Bank Note	37	37	37	37			3
Baltimore & Ohio	50⅜	50½	50	50¼	50⅜	50	1,130
*Bay State Gas	20	20	20	20	20	21	500
Canada Southern	54	54⅜	53⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54½	3,075
Canadian Pacific	50½	50¾	50¼	50¾	50½	51½	200
Central Pacific	19	19	19	19	18¾	19	350
Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅞	22½	21⅞	22½	22⅜	22½	13,682
Chicago Gas	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	5,430
Chicago & East. Illinois	56⅜	56⅝	56	56⅜	56⅜	57	5,595
Chicago & East. Illinois pf	98½	99½	98½	99½	99½	100	1,000
Chicago & Northwestern	97½	98½	97½	98¼	98½	98¾	6,050
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	78	78½	77⅜	78½	78½	78⅝	10,705
C., C., C. & St. Louis	43⅞	44½	43⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44½	2,890
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	86	89	86	89	88½	90	200
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	65½	66¾	65	66¼	66¼	66⅜	25,480
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	68	69	68	68¾	68¾	68⅝	4,905
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼	7	600
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	26½	27	26½	26⅞	26⅜	27	600
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf	67	67	67	67	63½	67	100
Consolidated Gas Company	143½	143½	143	143	142¾	143	775
Delaware & Hudson	130	131½	129½	131	129½	130⅜	3,880
Delaware, Lack. & Western	160¾	162⅝	160¼	161¼	161½	162	4,030
Denver & Rio Grande	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	14¾	15	50
Denver & Rio Grande pf	45⅜	46¼	45⅜	46⅞	46¼	46⅝	1,450
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	20⅜	20⅞	19⅜	20¼	20¼	20¾	33,490
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	98	101	98	101	101	102	681
Erie Tel. & Telephone	57	58	57	58	57¾	58½	800
Flint & Père Marquette	16	16¾	16	16¼	16	17½	200
Flint & Père Marquette pf	43⅜	45	43⅜	45	45		300
General Electric	34⅜	34⅝	33¾	34	33⅞	34	4,555
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	1	1	1	1	1	1¼	100
Illinois Central	94½	95⅜	94½	94½	94½	95½	300
Iowa Central	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	475
Laclede Gas	20	20	20	20	20	22½	100
Laclede Gas pf	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	87½	78
Lake Erie & Western	20½	21	20⅝	21	20½	21	2,200
Lake Erie & Western pf	77¼	77¾	77¼	77¾	77¼	78	150
Lake Shore	143½	144¼	143½	144¼	143⅝	144¼	856
*Long Island Traction	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	12	390
Louisville & Nashville	58⅜	59½	58⅛	59	59	59⅛	3,911
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9¼	10¼	9¼	10	10	10¼	6,905
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	28½	28⅞	28	28¼	28¼	28½	1,825
Manhattan Consolidated	118¾	119	118	119	118¾	119	550
*Metropolitan Traction	95½	95½	95½	95½			250
Michigan Central	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	100⅝	100⅜	1,220
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝	32½	33	200
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	56	56	56	56	56	57	100
Minnesota Iron	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	50	52	100
Missouri Pacific	29	29⅛	28½	29	29	29¼	7,745
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18	18½	17⅞	18¼	18¼	18⅝	2,450
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	32½	32⅝	32	32½	32½	32⅝	3,525
Mobile & Ohio	21	21	20½	20½	20½	20½	233
*National Lead Company	35	35½	35	35¼	35½	35½	2,000
*National Lead Company pf	89¾	89¾	89¼	89¾	89¾	89½	225
National Linseed Oil	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	25	400
National Starch	10¾	11¾	10¾	11⅜	10¾	11½	400
New-Jersey Central	96¾	99¼	96¾	98⅝	98½	98¾	11,588
New-York Cehtral	99½	100¼	99½	100¼	100⅜	100¼	4,767
New-York & N. E., all in. pd	41⅞	43⅜	41⅝	43	43	43¼	53,460
New-York, Chicago & St. L	16	16	16	16	15	16	25
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	30⅞	31	30¾	31	30¼	31½	900
New-York, L. E. & Western	12⅞	13¼	12⅝	13¼	13¼	13⅜	2,170
New-York, Sus. & Western	13	13¼	13	13¼	13	13½	1,650
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	37	37½	37	37	37	37½	1,820
Norfolk & Western	3¾	3¾	3½	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞	750
Norfolk & Western pf	17½	17¾	17	17	17	17½	270
North American	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	1,550
Northern Pacific	5	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜	8,447
Northern Pacific pf	22⅞	24	22⅞	24	23⅜	24	2,455
Ontario & Western	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18½	18¼	18⅝	4,160
Oregon Improvement	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½	11	102
Oregon Rail. & Navigation	21	21	21	21	22	25	5
Oregon Short Line & U. N	8	8½	8	8½	7½	8⅜	600
Pacific Mail	27⅝	28¼	27¼	27½	27½	27⅝	7,383
Peoria, Decatur & Evans	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜	1,000
Philadelphia & Reading	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	56,890
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	21¼	21⅞	20½	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	800
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	52¼	52½	52¼	52¼	52½	53	500
Pullman Palace Car Co	173½	174	173½	174	173½	175	250
St. Louis Southwestern	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	1,350
St. Louis Southwestern pf	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13½	1,000
St. Paul & Omaha	36⅞	37	36¼	36¾	36¾	36⅞	1,100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	112	112	112	112	112	113	100
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	110½	110½	110½	110½	111		100
Southern Pacific	20¼	20¼	20	20½	20	20½	800
Southern Railway	14¾	14¾	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	10,547
Southern Railway pf	40¾	40¾	39⅝	40¼	40¼	40¼	7,068
Tennessee Coal & Iron	24	24½	23⅝	24⅛	24⅛	24½	8,765
Texas Pacific Land Tr	11⅜	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝	6,975
Texas Pacific Land Tr	9⅞	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	10¼	10½	2,955
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich	2	2½	2	2½	2¼	2½	800
Union Pacific	15¾	16⅜	15½	16⅛	16¼	16⅜	4,405
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	6½	6¾	6¼	6⅝	6⅝	7	700
United States Cordage	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7	4,682
United States Cordage pf	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10	10½	725
United States Cordage gtd	17½	17½	17	17	16½	17	1,208
United States Rubber	41⅝	42¼	41⅝	42⅛	42½	42¼	6,172
United States Rubber pf	95	95	95	95	94¾	95	700
*United States Leather	20⅛	20⅝	20	21⅛	21¼	21¾	9,285
United States Leather pf	90	92	90	92	91⅝	92	2,719
Wabash	7⅝	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾	8	420
Wabash pf	17⅜	18	17⅜	18	17⅞	18	3,658
Wells-Fargo Express	105½	105½	105½	105½	105	108	19
Western Union Telegraph	91⅜	93	91	93	93	93½	21,772
*West. Union Beef	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	11	11⅝	758
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13½	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞	8,835
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44	44⅝	150
Wisconsin Central	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6	60
Total sales							456,692

*Unlisted.

Silver.

Bullion certs	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67	67¼	60,000

Mining Stocks.

Horn Silver	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80			100
Kingston & Pembroke	.30	.30	.30	.30			100

Bonds.

Atch, J Co & W 1st	37	Dul & Iron Range 1st	96⅛
Atch, Top & S F 4s	73		95¾
	73⅛		96
	73¼		95¾
	73¼	East Tenn Reor Lien 4-5s	86½
	73¼		88½
	73⅝	East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons. Gold 5s	105½
	73¼	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	106⅞
	73½		107
	73⅜	Flint & P M 5s	85
	73½	Flint & P M 6s	113
	73½	Flint & P M 6s 1st Ft W & D C	73
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A	23⅝	Fl'g, Lex & B S 5s	98
	23½		98½
	23⅝	Gal Har & S An Mex & Pac 1st 5s	90¾
	23½		91
	23⅝	Gal Har & S An 2d	102
	24	Georgia So & F 1st	89⅞
	24⅛	H & Tex Cen G M 4s	64¾
	23⅜		65
	24⅛		65½
	24⅛	Int & Gt N 3d Mtg	26⅜
	24¼		29½
Atlantic & Pac Inc	6⅝	Iowa Cent 1st 5s	71½
	37⅜		71⅝
Balt & O S W 1st Inc, Ser B	23		72
Brooklyn Elev 1st	100		72½
B, W & W Co 5s	104⅜	Kan City & Pac 1st	90¼
	104⅞		90½
	104⅞	Kan Pac 1st Cons	75
Canada So 1st Gtd	110½		76
	104		71¾
Cent of N J Gen 5s	114		71⅝
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	107½		72
	107⅝		72½
	108		72⅜
	107⅜	Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	96
	108		115
Ches & O Gen 4½s	80¼	L S & M So 1st Reg	115
	80	L S & M So 2d Reg	122⅞
	80½		123
	80¼	Long Island G M 4s	97½
	80¼		107
	80⅝	Long Island 1st	107
	80¾		71½
	80⅝		71¾
	80⅝		72
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s	95¼	Mexican Nat 2d Inc 6s, B	8½
	95		9
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certs	47½	Mil & St Paul 1st Lac & Day Div	107½
	47⅝	So Minn Div	117⅛
	47¾	Terminal 5s	110¼
	47¾		85¾
	47⅝	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	86
	48		86¼
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	103⅜		86½
	103½		86½
	103¾		86⅝
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s	91⅝		86⅝
	91¾		86¾
Chi & W Ind G M	116¼		87
	116¼	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	89½
Clev, C, Chi & St L St Louis Div 4s	91		89⅝
	96		89¾
Col, H V & T G M 6s	96¾		89⅝
	115		89⅝
Consumers Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s	85¾	L S & M So 2d Reg	122⅞
	85¾		123
Denver & Rio G 4s	86	Long Island G M 4s	97½
	86		107
	86	Louis, Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s	71½
	86		71¾
	86		72
		Lo & Nash Cons	108
		Louis & Nash Collat Trust 5s	102
		Unified Gold 4s	81
			81½
		Lo, N A & Chi Cons	100
		Lo, N A & Chi G M	72¾
			72½
		Mex Int 1st 4s	71½
			71¾
			72
		Mexican Nat 2d Inc 6s, B	8½
			9
		Mil & St Paul 1st Lac & Day Div	107½
		So Minn Div	117⅛
		Terminal 5s	110¼
		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	85¾
			86
			86¼
			86½
			86½
			86⅝
			86¾
			87
		Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	89½
			89⅝
			89¾
			89⅝
			89⅝
		Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	85¾
		Mo, Kan & East 1st	87¾
			87½
			88
		Manhat Ry Con 4s	100¼
		N Y & Har 1st, Coup	115¼
		N Y & Har 1st Reg	115½
		Nor Ry of Cal 5s	92⅜
			92¾
		Nor Pac 1st Reg	116⅞
		Nor Pac 2d, Coup	100⅜
			100⅝
			99½
		Nor Pac 3d, Coup	70
			69½
			69⅝
			70
			70⅜
			70½
		Nor Pac Cons 5s	40¼
			40¾
			40¾
			41
			41½
			40¾
			40¾
			40¾
			40¾
			40¾
			94½
		Ore S L & U N Con 5s	47½
		Trust Co Certs	45¼
		Peoples G & C of Chi 2d Gtd 6s	107
		Peo, Dec & Ev 2d	84¾
			85
		Peo & Eastern 1st	79
		Peo & Eastern Inc	21
			21
			21¼
			21½
		Ohio So G M 4s	46
			46¼
			46¾
			46½
		Omaha & St L 1st Trust Co Certs	42½
		Ore Imp Co Con 5s	48
			47¼
		Ore R & Nav Co	89¾
		Collat Trust 5s	89¾
		Trust Co Certs	89¾
		Ore R & Nav 5s Trust Receipts	88
			88½
			88½
			90
		Ore Short Line 6s	94¼
			94¾
			94½
			94¾
		Trust Co Certs	94
			94½
			94
			94¼
			94½
			94⅞
		Ore S L & U N Con 5s	47½
		Trust Co Certs	48¼
		Peoples G & C of Chi 2d Gtd 6s	107
		Peo, Dec & Ev 2d	84¾
			85
		Peo & Eastern 1st	79
		Peo & Eastern Inc	21
			21
			21¼
			21½
		Ohio So G M 4s	46
			46¼
			46¾
			46½
		Omaha & St L 1st Trust Co Certs	46
		Ore Imp Co Con 5s	48
			47½
		Ore R & Nav Co	89¾
		Collat Trust 5s	89¾
		Trust Co Certs	89¾
		Ore R & Nav 5s Trust Receipts	88
			88½
			88½
			90
		Ore Short Line 6s	94¼
			94¾
			94½
			94¾
		Trust Co Certs	94
			94½
			94
			94¼
			94½
			94⅞
		Ore S L & U N Con 5s	47½
		Trust Co Certs	48¼
		Peoples G & C of Chi 2d Gtd 6s	107
		Peo, Dec & Ev 2d	84¾
			85
		Peo & Eastern 1st	79
		Peo & Eastern Inc	21
			21
			21¼
			21½
		Rio Grande W 1st	72⅜
			73
		Phil & Read Defd Inc	4
			4½
		Phil & Reading 1st Pf Inc	32⅞
			33
			33½
			33
			33¼
			34
			34½
			34⅜
			34½
			34⅜
			34½
		2d Pf Inc	19
			19¼
			19½
			20
			20¼
			21
			20¾
			20⅝
			20¾
		3d Pf Inc	13½
			13⅝
			14
			14¼
			14⅜
			14⅝
			14⅝
			15
			15¼
		Phil & Read Gen 4s	76½
			76¾
			76¾
			76⅞
			76⅝
			76⅜
			77
			77¼
		Trust Co Certs	69
			69¼
			69⅜
			69⅝
			69⅝
		St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Receipts	57
			59½
			60
		Savannah & W 1st	54½
			54
		St Jo & Grand I Inc	9¼
		St L & Iron Mt 5s	79½
			79¾
			79⅝
		Guaranteed	78¼
		St L S W 1st	72
			72
			72
		St L S W 2d Inc	30
			30
			29⅞
			29⅝
			29⅝
			29⅝
			30¼
			30⅛
			30¼
			30⅛
			30¼
			30⅜
			30⅝

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500 000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,800,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. L. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to cheque at sight. Act as Financial and Transfer Agents for Corporations.
Branch offices, 202 5th Av., corner 25th St., 87 Hudson St., and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Financial.

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of the holders of the Consolidated First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, have undertaken to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders and the enforcement of their rights. **It is to the interest of all holders that a majority of these bonds be deposited promptly so that the certificates can be listed on the New-York Stock Exchange, and that the Committee can take part in the proceedings now instituted by the Trustees, looking to the foreclosure of the mortgage and the sale of some of the securities held as collateral for the benefit of the Kansas Pacific Consolidated bondholders.** A bondholders' agreement has been prepared for signature, and deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue certificates upon deposit of bonds. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the Secretary, or from the Mercantile Trust Company.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.

The twenty-second ordinary Drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on April 30, 1895.

BONDS TO BE REDEEMED:

6 per cent.

of $1,000—Nos. 12, 197, 476, 488, 617, 655, 1183.
of 500—Nos. 27, 155, 222, 265, 379.
of 100—Nos. 37, 39, 71, 72, 76.

4 per cent.

SERIES A.—of $1,000—Nos. 91, 104, 133, 151, 203, 216, 257, 263, 271, 287, 296, 298, 318, 349.
SERIES B.—of $500—Nos. 4, 17, 123, 218, 227, 262, 323, 343, 346, 351, 379, 395, 507, 604, 733.
SERIES C.—of $100—Nos. 5, 35, 37, 65, 126, 127, 161, 181, 301, 352, 376, 541, 578, 633, 637, 661, 725, 726, 748, 754, 810, 855, 857, 888, 904, 1079, 1282, 1287, 1317, 1333, 1336, 1353, 1501, 1509, 1752.

These bonds will be paid at their face value, in Mexican currency, at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after July 1, 1895. They will cease to bear interests on June 30, 1895.

MEXICO, 30th April, 1895.

The President:
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Deed of Trust dated November 1st, 1889, the undersigned, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, solicits proposals for First Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company to an amount sufficient to consume $200,000, now in its hands for the purpose of redemption of bonds.

Sealed proposals will be received until twelve o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 15th instant, and should be addressed:

PROPOSALS TO SELL BONDS.
R. G. ROLSTON, President,
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New-York.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee,
by R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New-York, May 7th, 1895.

Unlisted Railroad Bonds.

Quotation list for 400 bonds, not listed on any Exchange, furnished by
F. J. LISMAN, 10 WALL ST.

$3,000 OR $4,000 WANTED AT 5 PER CENT. TO build house to rent near north side City Hall; ample security and references. OWNER, care Advance, 4,109 3d Av.

Meetings and Elections.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.
New-York, May 9, 1895.
At a meeting of the stockholders held May 9, 1895, the following were elected as Directors:

M. J. Adrian,	Sol. Meinbach,
Geo. Rothmann,	George Storm,
Chas. L. Adrian,	John Schnugg,
B. G. Amend,	Dan. Wefferau.
L. Bergmann,	Henry Weiler,
A. Dooper,	C. Wynen.

At a meeting of the Directors, which was held later in the day, M. J. ADRIAN and GEO. ROTHMANN were re-elected to the Presidency and Vice Presidency, respectively.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

Annual Meeting Notice.
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'WAY CO.,
45 Wall St., New-York, April 8, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of any other business that may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the general office of the company, in Parsons, Kan., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon. Stock transfer books will be closed from the afternoon of April 13 until the morning of May 17, next. C. G. HEDGE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, April 25, 1895.
The sixty-fifth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, May 1, and reopened Wednesday, May 22.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

OFFICE ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY,
Bryant Building, No. 55 Liberty Street, Room 25.
New-York, May 4, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Joseph Lead Company, for the election of Trustees and such business as may be brought before them, will be held on THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the company.
HUGH N. CAMP, Secretary.

Financial. Nothing in sight to compete with it. **Financial.** The cheapest and safest electric power in the world.

Pennock Electric Light and Power Systems.

KEEP YOUR EYE UPON THE PENNOCK SYSTEMS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

Large Electric Light Plants a Specialty.

COST OF PLANTS COMPLETE:

Capacity of Plant. Lights.	Total Cost of Installation.	Cost Per Lamp.	Maintenance of Lamp Per Year, Including Labor.
500	$3,000	$6.00	$3.00
1,000	5,000	5.00	2.00
3,000	9,000	3.00	1.50
5,000	10,000	2.00	1.00

TERMS OF CONTRACT:
One-third in advance. One-third when goods are delivered on ground. Balance in 30 days from the starting of the plant.

TO INVESTORS:
Sell every share of your General Electric, Westinghouse, and other old-fashioned dynamo concerns before you lose every dollar, and invest the proceeds in the Pennock. It will pay 100 for 1. We can produce Electric Light so cheap that no invention or system can compete with us. Our patents and improvements prove this. Address
PENNOCK ELECTRIC COMPANY, 208-209 Carter Building, Boston, Mass.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, May 7, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,685,349.96
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		8,145.04
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		450,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		35,048.18
Stocks, securities, etc.		209,148.26
Furniture and fixtures		2,850.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		32,400.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		213,015.56
Due from State banks and bankers		46,562.47
Checks and other cash items		2,019.08
Exchanges for Clearing House		596,844.31
Notes of other national banks		5,000.00
Nickels and cents		907.76
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$54,982.00	
Legal-tender notes	626,012.00	680,994.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		16,810.00
Total		$4,985,089.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		54,771.46
National bank notes outstanding		397,880.00
Dividends unpaid		340.00
Deposits:		
National banks	$463,438.49	
State banks and bankers	466,045.98	
Individual	2,453,704.12	
Demand certificates	43,599.73	
Certified checks	103,705.31	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,514.48	3,532,008.11
Total		$4,985,089.57

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, JOHN H. CARR, Acting Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN H. CARR, Acting Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of May, 1895.
FREDK. GIDLIN, Notary Public, Kings Co. Ctf. filed in N. Y. County.
Correct—Attest:
ISAAC ROSENWALD,
R. A. C. SMITH,
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, } Directors.

[No. 3415.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business May 7th, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,392,550.88
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		45.11
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		90,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		55,450.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		22,500.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		467,526.79
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		673,992.65
Due from State banks and bankers		70,920.57
Checks and other cash items		4,261.78
Exchanges for Clearing House		523,473.97
Notes of other national banks		25,125.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,057.09
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$408,308.55	
Legal-tender notes	1,935,166.00	
U. S. certf's of deposit for legal tenders	270,000.00	
		2,613,564.55
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		4,050.00
Total		$9,994,518.44

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		150,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		81,721.40
National bank notes outstanding		49,950.00
Due to other national banks	$3,597,551.57	
Due to State banks and bankers	2,746,917.31	
Individual deposits subject to check	2,097,958.30	
Demand certificates of deposit	124,748.44	
Certified checks	329,922.82	
Cashier's checks outstanding	275,748.60	
United States deposits	40,000.00	
		9,212,847.04
Total		$9,994,518.44

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, J. F. Thompson, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. F. THOMPSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of May, 1895. W. K. CLEVERLEY,
Notary Public, Kings Co., certf. filed in New-York Co.
Correct—Attest: S. G. BAYNE,
EDWARD V. LOEW, } Directors.
STUART G. NELSON,

WHEN YOU SEE
STOCKS,
WHEAT,
COTTON,
and everything else going up day after day, and feel as if you would like to be "in it," come in and see us.
OUR FACILITIES ARE UNEQUALED.

T. E. Ward & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
ALSO IN WORLD BUILDING.
UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,270 BROADWAY, (NEAR 33d ST.)
Call or send for daily letter and circulars.

WEST. N. Y. & PENN'A R'WAY CO.
TO HOLDERS OF CONTINENTAL TRUST CO.'S RECEIPTS.
The new securities issued under the plan of reconstruction will be ready for delivery on and after **May 9th.** Receipts and schedules of securities due thereon must be left over night for examination.

Continental Trust Co. of the City of New-York.
By GORDON MACDONALD,
2d Vice Pres.

Proposals.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS AT THE U. S. Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, U. S. Navy Department, Washington, D. C., April 22, 1895.—Under authority conferred by act of Congress, approved July 26, 1894, sealed proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this bureau until 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 25th day of May, 1895, at which time and place the proposals will be publicly opened, for all the materials and labor necessary for constructing a boundary wall, new sick ward, kitchen, mess hall, operating ward, elevator; repairing and renovating present hospital building, plumbing, heating, &c., in accordance with plans and specifications, which can be seen upon application to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, or the Superintendent of Repairs at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. Proposals must be in duplicate, sealed, and addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, U. S. Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and the envelope indorsed "Proposals for Improvements and Repairs at U. S. Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y." Bidders are expected to visit the hospital and inform themselves fully as to the works, where any additional information may be obtained. Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond or certified check in the sum of $3,000, and responsible security in a penal sum equal to 30 per cent. of the bid will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. J. R. TRYON, Surgeon-General, and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES. Philada. Depot of the Q. M. Dep't No. 1428 Arch Street, Philadelphia, May 1, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., FRIDAY, May 31, 1895, for furnishing the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, in this city, with axes, axe-helves, algulletten and shoulder knots, bugles, forage caps, fur caps, cap letters and numbers, cotton duck, cape lining flannel, canton flannel, flags and halyards, Berlin gloves, fur and leather gauntlets, campaign hats, cork helmets, helmet trimmings, moccasin, shoes, stockings, silk, trumpets, trumpet cords and tassels, linen thread. Bids for delivery at other points will be entertained. Samples can be seen at Schuylkill Arsenal. Bidders must state the quantity of each article that they will deliver before July 1, next, and the quantities monthly thereafter. Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality or price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. For circulars to bidders, blanks for proposals, &c., apply at this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to Lt. Col. A. F. ROCKWELL, Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR POST-ROUTE MAPS.—Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., April 16, 1895.—Sealed proposals will be received at this department until MONDAY, the 27th of May, 1895, at 2 o'clock P. M., for reproducing and furnishing so many copies of the post-route maps every three months as shall be ordered by the Postmaster General, during a period of four years beginning on the 1st day of July, 1895. Specifications giving a detailed statement of the requirements to be met in respect to this work, and also the estimated number probably to be required of each map, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding and conditions to be observed by bidders, will be furnished on application to the Topographer of the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. The award will be made only to a person or firm having established facilities for the execution of the photo-lithographing and printing work. The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive technical defects. WILLIAM L. WILSON, Postmaster General.

ARMY BUILDING, N. Y. CITY, MAY 6, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock M., June 8, 1895, and then opened, for supplying and delivering fuel, forage, and straw required at New-York City, Willet's Point, N. Y. H., and Sandy Hook, N. J., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. Information furnished on application. Government reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for fuel, forage, and straw," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, Asst. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTION OF MEMORIAL Hall, West Point, N. Y.—Office of Post Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., April 4, 1895.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until noon WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1895, for the construction of a Memorial Hall. Plans can be seen and forms and specifications obtained at this office or at the office of Messrs. McKim, Mead and White, Architects, 160 Fifth Avenue, New-York City. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR POWDER.—ORDNANCE OFFICE, War Department, Washington, May 4, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1895, for furnishing this Department with about 20,000 pounds of powder for sea-coast guns, delivered at Benicia Arsenal, Cal. All information can be had upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.

NOTICE.—Estimates for furnishing and delivering about six hundred tons of anthracite coal will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon, May 21, 1895. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE.—Estimates for dredging on the North River, north of West 34th St., will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon, May 21, 1895. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE—Estimates for dredging on the Harlem River will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon, May 21, 1895. For full particulars see City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, 65 BROADWAY. New-York, May 8th, 1895.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share, payable on and after the first day of July next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of June, at 12 o'clock M., and reopened on the 2d day of July, 1895. By order of the board,
CHAS. G. CLARK, Treasurer.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
59 Broadway, New-York, May 8, 1895.
The transfer books of this company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., May 10, to the morning of June 3.
W. L. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

Public Notices.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of New-York, on behalf of The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title to certain lands on the southerly side of EAST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, between Cypress and St. Ann's avenues, in the Twenty-third Ward of said city, duly selected by said Board as a site for buildings for the use of the Fire Department of said city, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1894. The

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, appointed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 151 of the Laws of 1895, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate in the office of the Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of New-York, there to remain for and during the space of ten days for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, (May 2, 1895,) file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 113, the third floor of the Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, in said city, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, which said acts are, by Chapter 151 of the Laws of 1895, made applicable to this proceeding, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear the parties so objecting at our said office, on the 16th day of May, 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 8d day of June, 1895, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated New-York, May 1, 1895.
PIERRE VAN BUREN HOES, JOSEPH A. CARBERRY, DAVID D. STEVENS, Commissioners.
CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, Clerk.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled and numbered as follows, to wit: An act to amend Section four hundred and ninety-five, Title five of Chapter four hundred and ten of the Laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act to consolidate into one act and to declare the special and local laws affecting public interests in the City of New-York," relating to the frame-building district.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Monday, May 13th, 1895, at 12 M.
[Signed.] WILLIAM L. STRONG, Mayor.
Dated City Hall, New-York, May 3d, 1895.

THE CHICAGO MARKET

CHICAGO, May 9.—The local stock market to-day was sluggish. At the opening, prices for about everything on the list showed a drooping tendency, but later a somewhat firmer tone developed, and in some cases slight rallies were recorded. Alley "L" was particularly weak in the early dealings, on reports that the traffic of the road has lately fallen off sharply. This, however, is denied by people who usually have good information, and who say that the average is about 45,000 for April, and has so far been maintained this month. The cable stocks were barely steady, and trading in them was light. Diamond Match was firm at about yesterday's range of quotations. The market was the dullest and most uninteresting that has been seen in some weeks. The bond market has been showing a little more life lately, transactions yesterday and to-day being quite heavy. Prices, as a rule, have been firm. Gaslight 5s are in good demand around 93, and Consumers' Gas 5s have been selling quite freely at 82½@82¾.
Clearings to-day were $15,835,365. New-York exchange sold at 20c premium.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. Breese & Cummings, Chicago, as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
American Strawboard	35	34⅞
Cal. & Chi. Canal and Dock	*30½	..
Chicago Brew. & Malt	12	..
Chicago Brew. & Malt. pf	..	28
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf	*51½	*51½
Chi. So. S. R. T. (Alley "L")	12	11⅞
Chicago City Railway	235	235
Diamond Match of Illinois	131	132
Lake Street Elev. Ry	14⅜	14½
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	12	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf	20¼	28
National Railway	120	..
New-York Biscuit	90	90
North Chicago St. R. R.	283	282⅞
Street's West. Stable Car Line	*13	*13
West Chicago St. R. R.	122¾	121⅛

BONDS.

C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	*88	*88
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	45	*44
Chicago City Railway 4½s	101⅝	101¾
Chicago Board of Trade 5s	..	102¾
Chicago Gaslight & Coke 6s	98¾	98
Consumers' Gaslight 5s	85¾	82⅝
Metropolitan Elevated 6s	69¾	69⅛
North Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	*102⅝	..
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	102½	..
W. C. St. R. R. deb 5s	101	100⅜

*Bid.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Generally Higher Markets and Fair Speculation.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Higher—Provisions Firmer—Cotton Quiet—Coffee Steady.

More animation was shown in the grain speculation, and prices made a decided gain, through the bullish news from the West, and helped by considerable local covering, with a fair amount of scalping, while foreign news was stronger. Provisions were in better demand at firmer prices. Cotton was quiet but firmer, with Liverpool. Coffee made an advance on covering by local shorts.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	68¼	@	68¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	32	@	32½
Corn, No. 2 steamer	55¾	@	..
Flour, straight Spring	$3.65	@	$3.75
Flour, straight Winter	3.35	@	3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	6 13-16	@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@	18
Pork, mess	13.25	@	13.75
Lard, Western steam	6.90	@	..
Beef, family	11.00	@	13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	17½	@	18
Sugar, granulated	4 3-16	@	4½
Cheese, State full cream, new	7	@	..
Coffee, Rio No. 7	16¼	@	..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50	@	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@	..
Copper, lake	10.15	@	10.25
Lead	3.05	@	3.07½

WHEAT—Contracts were more active and excited, with prices 1¾@2c higher on bullish crop news from Michigan, higher cables, firmer West, local covering, and expected bullish Government report, with the close firm....Spot was more active and firm at 2c advance, with the options. Sales, 344,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 24,000 bushels No. 2 red at 2c over May, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 1,320,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, for milling, at 1½c over July, and on private terms, delivered....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter, 2c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 5⅞c over July, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 60¾c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, 74½c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 74⅜c, afloat....Clearances hence, 103,139 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 137,768 bushels....Receipts, 153,550 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 203,346 bushels; in the interior, 153,454 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were irregular and more active, with the close firm at ⅞@¾c advance, on Western manipulation, firmer cables, and local covering....Spot was moderately active and easier, with receipts increasing and grading better. Sales, 124,000 bushels, including, for export, 48,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 56@56⅝c, free on board, afloat, and 25,500 bushels do at 1¼c over July, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 22,000 bushels steamer mixed at 1@1¼c under May, or 54@54¾c, elevator; 1,000 bushels No. 2 white at 56c, elevator; 1,700 bushels ungraded white at 54c, delivered; 1,000 bushels ungraded yellow at 55¾c, delivered; and 15,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 54½c, elevator....Receipts, 131,625 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 247,850 bushels; in the interior, 64,553 bushels....Clearances hence, 3,825 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 50,112 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were more active and steady, at ⅛@¾c decline, on local liquidation and easier West, with trading chiefly switching between June and July....Spot were less active and weak, with mixed lower....Sales, 69,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 37@37¼c for 18,000 bushels; do, clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, 32@32½c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3, 31½c; rejected mixed, 31c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 33@33¾c for 35,000 bushels; track mixed, 32½@34c; track white, 37@41c for 11,000 bushels....Receipts, 48,000 bushels; exports, 4,035 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	..	@..	67⅞
June	80,000	67¼@68¼	68⅛
July	5,400,000	67¼@68⅞	68⅞
August	800,000	67¼@69	69
September	1,800,000	67⅞@69⅝	69⅝
October	120,000	68 @69⅝	69⅝
December	590,000	70 @71½	71½
Total	8,790,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	130,000	55¼@55¾	55⅝
June	40,000	55⅝@56	56
July	580,000	55¼@56¼	56
September	225,000	55⅞@56⅝	56¼
Total	975,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	50,000	32½@32⅝	32½
June	225,000	32⅝@32¾	32⅝
July	350,000	32½@33¼	32⅛
No. 2 white—			
May	..	@..	36¼
June	..	@..	36⅛
Total	625,000		

FLOUR—Business was fair, with full prices asked and paid. Sales, 21,125 bbls, including 600 bbls bakers' extra at $3.35, 4,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.85@$4, 400 bbls Winter patents at $3.80, 150 bbls Winter clears at $3.40, 2,000 bbls Winter straights at $3.35@$3.60, 300 bbls Winter patents, seconds, at $3.35; 1,050 bbls Winter clears at $3.25@$3.30; 5,035 bbls City Mill patents, 4,500 bbls do, clear; 500 bbls do, extra, and 1,000 bbls do, fine, at quotations. ....Arrivals, 8,320 bbls and 9,138 sacks; exports, 3,810 bbls and 1,830 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 24,374 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@$2.30
Supers	@ 2.40
No. 2	2.70@ 2.75
No. 1	2.85@ 2.95
Clears	3.15@ 3.25
Straights	3.20@ 3.45
White wheat straights	3.30@ 3.60
Patents	3.25@ 3.80
Special brands	3.80@ 4.00
City patents	@ 4.40
City clears	3.55@ 3.65
City extras	2.95@ 3.00
City supers	2.75@ 2.80
City fine	2.60@ 2.65

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@	..
Supers	Nominal.	$2.35@ ..
No. 2	2.25@$2.35	2.45@$2.55
No. 1	2.50@ 2.70	2.70@ 2.85
Clears	2.70@ 2.90	3.00@ 3.15
Straights	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 3.75
Patents	3.40@ 3.60	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.85@ 4.40

RYE FLOUR—Moderately active and firm; sales, 800 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $3.75@$3.80; fancy, $3.85@$4.25.

CORN PRODUCTS—Firm, but quiet. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.80; Esmeralda, $2.80; granulated yellow meal, $2.65; white do, $2.85; brewers' meal, $1.30; grits, $1.40; chops, 90c; coarse meal, $1.02; fine do, $1.15@$1.20.

OATMEAL—Firm and moderately active. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.70@$4.25; cut, $4.20@$4.65; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. No quotations.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Light demand and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 85@90c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover the market is well sustained, while showing a fair business in a jobbing way. Quoted at 10½c for No. 1 and 10¾c for fancy as asking prices.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was not much of an export demand here yesterday. There was a more or less bidding for white oil in limited quantities, and in part for the Marseilles market as well as from certain ports in Germany. But yellow was rather under neglect for the day. It was possible to buy several hundred barrels of prime yellow, in lots of 100 bbls or so, at 27c, more especially where the goods were not in warehouses. For larger quantities 27½c was in instances asked. For good off grade yellow, 28¾c was the market, but there was a quiet feeling, without material business. Crude, in barrels, was wholly nominal, except for off grade, which was at about 22½. For crude, in bulk, at the mills, there was a limited quantity on offer from Alabama, which, it was thought, 19c would buy, while Georgia and the Carolinas had marketed a few tanks at 19½c. COCOANUT OIL is taken up moderately; Ceylon quoted at 5¼@5¾c; Cochin, is at 6@6¼c. LINSEED OIL is in fair demand and at a very regular price; city quoted at 50c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a moderate jobbing business, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in fair jobbing demand; quoted at 58c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, May 9.—Oil opened and lowest, $1.70; highest and closed, $1.82.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was rather an easy market early in the day, except for lard, which was steady; but the entire list was afterward sold up moderately and closed firm

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

An Effort to Expedite the Elm Street Improvement.

AGREEING ON FACTS AS TO VALUES

Meetings With Property Owners With This End in View—F. W. Vanderbilt's Country Seat—Auction and Other Sales.

An effort is making by the city's legal representatives and the owners of property to be affected to expedite the work of the Elm Street widening and extension. Condemnation proceedings are always dilatory, and are usually marked by the wide divergence in values of property, as testified to by one side or the other. Recently Mr. Albert B. Boardman, who was retained by the Corporation Counsel to represent the city in the Elm Street condemnation proceedings, addressed a letter to the property owners and their counsel, inviting co-operation. It was suggested that a statement of facts as to the value of each piece of property should be agreed upon and put in form for easy reference, and be offered in evidence and used by the real estate experts. This would not prevent any property owner from offering evidence to prove any fact which he might deem material, but which is not incorporated in the statement because of objection.

With regard to the real estate experts, it was suggested that both sides agree upon six or eight of the highest standing; that the fees be equally divided between the city and the property owners, so that the experts shall not feel that they are employed by one side or the other; that each expert make his examination and report without conference with the others, and that the experts be allowed to give not only conclusions, but reasons for the same. The reports of the experts, it was suggested, should be used as their direct examination, and they should be subjected to cross-examination.

Messrs. Parson, Shepard & Ogden, representing certain of the property owners, suggested in a circular that the title insurance companies had expressed a willingness to issue policies at the rate of $50 for each title, which the Condemnation Commissioners will receive as prima facie proof of ownership.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Messrs. Parsons, Shepard & Ogden to discuss these matters. It was attended by property owners and lawyers, among them being John Hayes, William M. Ryan, John C. Shaw, Stephen O. Lockwood, Alrick H. Man, William C. Orr, Coudert Brothers, and R. T. Garretson. Mr. David B. Ogden made a statement of the position of the city in the matter in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Boardman, who was unable to be present. Messrs. Hayes, Lockwood, and Garretson expressed themselves in favor of the propositions, and Mr. Ryan of Smith, Ryan & Ryan concurred in this view. In opposition, Messrs. Shaw, Orr, and Man insisted that the method suggested could not be followed. Another meeting will be held next week.

Meanwhile, the commission will organize on Monday next at 2 P. M. in the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company Building, in Liberty Street.

Mr. Frederick W. Vanderbilt has purchased, through Messrs. Mills & Whitehouse, the well known Langdon place, at Hyde Park on the Hudson, above Poughkeepsie. He will make it a country residence. It comprises 148 acres of park, in which there is a roomy old mansion, with outbuildings, and about 450 acres of farm. Extensive improvements are contemplated.

Mr. Francis Crawford has bought from the Jacobus estate four lots on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, 75 feet west of the Boulevard, at about $44,000.

Mr. John King has sold to Edward Wallace, at $85,000, the four-story brick and brownstone dwelling 19 East Sixty-ninth Street, corner of Madison Avenue, 27 by 60 Feet.

An application for a loan of $1,200,000 on the property on Broadway and New and Wall Streets, just north of the Union Trust Company's building, has given publicity to the fact that an improvement of the plot is contemplated by Messrs. Mills & Smith. The corner of Wall Street and Broadway, 29 by 40 feet, is owned by Mr. B. D. Silliman. He and Mr. Smith are on understanding that neither would build without acting in concert with the other. They will probably have some understanding about the new building, which it is not intended to begin until next May. Mr. Silliman's corner is regarded as the most valuable bit of unimproved property in the city.

Mr. William Kennelly has sold to E. V. Thornall, at $14,000, the three-story brownstone dwelling 333 West Forty-sixth Street.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son sold to W. A. Parke, at $37,000, a plot of about eighteen lots in Long Island City, adjoining the Long Island Railroad property, on the north side of Flushing Street, from Front Street to the East River, with water grant and right to use the foot of Flushing Street, together with ferry rights.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure at $53,100 to Henry C. Copeland for the Riverside Bank, the holder of the second mortgage, the five-story brownstone flat 430 Columbus Avenue, west side, 127.8 feet north of Eightieth Street, 25.6 by 130.7 by 25.6¼ by 129.9½. Under foreclosure, also, Mr. Kennelly sold to Joseph Stein at $14,000 the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 104 East Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 356 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 15 by 76.8.

Mr. Charles A. Berrian sold under foreclosure at $6,000 to Thomas F. Joyce the two-story frame dwelling 1,330 Washington Avenue, east side, 108 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 25 by 120.6 by 25 by 117.

Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. sold under foreclosure to John Davis at $17,200 the four-story brick dwelling 137 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 408.4 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11.

For to-day the following sales at auction are set down at the Real Estate Exchange:

By Hall J. How & Co., foreclosure sale, Hugh R. Garden, referee, 35 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 451.8 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $900.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Matthew Daly, referee, northeast corner of Avenue A and Seventieth Street, 98 by 100.4, four-story brick planing mill and five-story brick factory, with machinery, &c. Due on judgment, $57,375.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, &c., of Susan Fennelly to 410 and 412 East Eighteenth Street, south side, 169 feet east of First Avenue, 50 by 92, two five-story brick tenements; also, to 165 East Thirty-third Street, north side, 115 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 112 Centre Street, three-story brick store and offices, by John Hauschild; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 311 to 314 Longfellow Avenue, (Woodlawn,) four two-story frame dwellings, by Alfred Ericson of 918 Forest Avenue; cost, $14,000.

First Avenue, north side, 180 feet east of Third Street, two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by Alexander Forsyth of Woodlawn; cost, $5,100.

No. 108 Canal Street, three-story brick store and dwelling, by Charles Raab of 130 Allen Street; cost, $5,200.

Madison Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Third Street, five-story brick flat, by Auguste L. Sevestre of 160 East Fifty-fifth Street; cost, $30,000.

Riverdale Avenue, south side, 50 feet west of King's Bridge Road, by T. & W. Thorn & Co. of King's Bridge, one-story frame shed; cost, $3,000.

No. 218 West Thirty-sixth Street, by Walter W. Parker, alterations to four-story brick tenement; cost, $500.

No. 48 to 52 Crosby Street, by Lesher Whitman Company, alterations to six-story brick store; cost, $2,000.

No. 30 Allen Street, by the City of New-York, alterations to four-story brick public school; cost, $1,200.

No. 150 East Eighty-fourth Street, by Gideon Fountain, alterations to five-story brick tenement; cost, $50.

Nos. 24 and 26 Ferry Street, by Samantha V. Lapham, alterations to six-story brick storage building and offices; cost, $3,000.

No. 20 Dey Street, by Clark & Dodd, alterations to four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 364 and 368 West Twenty-seventh Street, by J. A. O'Reilly estate, alterations to two three-story basement brick dwellings; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 130 and 132 Water Street, by Alexander M. White, alterations to five-story brick office building; cost, $750.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 250 feet south of Tremont Avenue, by Charles Forbach, alterations to two-story frame dwelling; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, May 9.

EAST BROADWAY, 42; Frank S. Smith, referee, to Max Cohen..... $5,275

87TH ST, 335 West; Jacob Korn to John D. Karst..... 28,000

2D AV, s w corner of 24th St, 74x97.1; William D. Perry and wife to Mary T. Lynch..... 91,000

21ST ST, n s, 315 ft e of 4th Av, 55x98.9; Charles W. Cooper and wife to Julia Cooper..... ...

37TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Jacob Korn to Julia D. Karst, Jr..... 14,000

18TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 9th Av, 25x92; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine and wives to Edward R. Smith..... 16,000

2D AV, s w corner of 24th St, 74x97.1; Sadie M. Mulvany and husband to William D. Perry..... 91,000

87TH ST, 7 West; Charles Buek and wife to Caroline V. D. Townsend.. 1

47TH ST, n s, 121 ft e of 11th Av, 29x100.4; Frederick Dietz and wife to Celie Raun..... 125

69TH ST, 116 West; Henry Dale and wife to Annie G. Hillman..... 1

51ST ST, s s, 450 ft e of 11th Av, 25x200.10 to 50th St; to Frances Kenny to Dennis J. Menton and another..... 4,888

91ST ST, 57 East; William B. Davis and wife to Samuel Greenbaum..... 1

51ST ST, 39 West; H. Carrington Bolton and wife to Herman B. Vanderhoef..... 47,500

70TH ST, 334 and 336 East; Addison Brown and another, executors of Charles H. Noyes, to John Becht. SAME PROPERTY; John H. Becht and wife to Fanny Schwarz and others..... 34,150

55TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.4; David Osterweis and wife to Morris Osterweis..... 37,000

55TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25 x100.4; Morris Osterweis to David Osterweis..... 1

132D ST, n s, 135 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Theodore Dieterlen and wife to Charles M. Porcher..... 1

116TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100.11; Arnold Lustig to John D. Crimmins..... 10,000

3D AV, n w corner of 125th St, 49.11x90; Caroline A. Hills and husband to Henry H. Heert..... 100

128TH ST, 222 East; James McBride to Catherine McBride..... 1

132D ST, 206 West; R. Clarence and wife to Mary S. Bowen..... 1

145TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Jacques Krakauer and wife to Jacob D. Butler.. 10

132D ST, 206 West; Mary S. Bowen to Isidor Haldenstein..... 11,875

LENOX AV, w s, 75.7 ft s of 114th St, 25.2x75; George F. Colsey and wife and John N. Colsey to William P. Maloney..... 1

ELM ST, 203, 205, and 22 and 24 Marion St; Anthony L. Aste and wife to Louis Flanders..... 1

3D ST, 19 West; Esther Gershel to Henrietta Marks, undivided share 1

SAME PROPERTY; Viola Halin to same, undivided share..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Hyman Marks to same, 1-6 part..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Martin Marks, by Henrietta Marks, as guardian, to Patrick Gallagher, 1-6 part..... 2,833

SAME PROPERTY; Henrietta Marks to Patrick Gallagher, 5-6 parts.. 1

3D ST, 17 West; Same to same..... 1

10TH ST, 236 East; William Fox to Samuel Hyman, all title..... 6,000

2D AV, w s, 82.3 ft n of 12th St, 21x 90; Solomon Mayer and wife to Ferd Mayer..... 1

PITT ST, w s, 80 ft s of Broome St, 20x100; E. Howard Johnson to Sarah E. Kaplan..... 1

SULLIVAN ST, 215; William H. G. Harley and wife to Augustus Harley, by William H. G. Harley, committee, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser 200

SAME PROPERTY; Henry C. De Witt and wife to same..... 2,000

SAME PROPERTY; Cynthia A. Jeffrey to same..... 500

SAME PROPERTY; The State Trust Company, administrator, to Edward D. Hesdra to same..... 13,500

14TH ST, s s, 170 ft w of Av B, 25x 103.3; Henry Colvin to Robert Colvin, all title..... 1,090

8TH Av, e s, 75.11 n of 119th St, 25x 100; Valentine Pressler to Henrietta Harris..... 39,000

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75 ft n of 132d St, 24.11x100; Porte V. Ransom, referee, to George F. Anger. 24,500

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50 ft s of 133d St, 25x100; same to same.... 24,000

106TH ST, s s, 165.4 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 18x100; Adrian H. Larkin, referee, to Martin F. Schrenkeisen. 13,325

138TH ST, 603 East; also, 607 and 609 East 138th St; Frederick H. Ehlen to Caroline M. Hills..... 1

WILLIS AV, 216-218; William C. Oesting and wife to Hugo Siller and wife..... 1

SHERIDAN AV, 164.9 ft n of 165th St, 22x86.6; Janet and George W. Modam to Edward J. Dillon..... 1,800

148TH ST, s s, 425.3 ft e of Southern Av, 20x106.6; Paul Halpin to Michael J. Sullivan..... 2,425

134TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Trinity Av, 25x103.8; Augustus Gareiss, Jr., and wife to Patrick Cosgrove..... 5,350

UNION AV, w s, 111 ft s of 156th St, 25x93.10x25.94; Simon Danzig and another, to George Price..... 2,000

RIVERVIEW TERRACE, w s, 217.9 ft n of Dock St, 17.9x104.8x17.11x 103.6; Henry W. Allen to Ada McCarthy..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary A. Walker to Henry W. Allen..... 1

170TH ST, n s, 100.2 ft w of Bristow St, 50x44.5x54.9x66.10; Franklin A. Wilcox and wife to Lillian Smith. 3,000

WEST ST, s w s, being east ½ Lot 18, map of Wardsville, 25x140; Thomas Taylor and wife to Blanche Taylor..... 1,200

FAIRMOUNT AV, s s, part of Lot 4, map of Fairmount, 26.5x105; the executor of Helen A. Reagles to Lewis D. Jackson..... 1

187TH ST, s s, 151 ft w of Washington Av, 16.10x100; Harriet E. Burger to Margaret Broderick..... 4,000

Recorded Leases.

BUSHE, Eugene L., executor, &c., to John F. Buell; 48 Cortlandt St, 3 years..... $1,980

BOETTGER, Charles, to Samuel Schweisheimer; 209 East Houston St, store..... 660

CAREY, Arthur A., to Frederick Wundt; 2,849 3d Av, 3 years..... 780

CROSTIC, Edward A., to Gustave Gunkel; 2,322 3d Av, 1 year..... 600

GREEN, Gideon L., and Mary J., to Max Schwarz; 954 3d Av, 4 years.. 1,800

FARGO, James C., President, to Holtz & Freystedt; 365 and 367 Broadway, first floor, 9¾ years.... 25,000

HILBRUNN, Pauline and Bernard, to Frederick Ziegelmeyer; 653 11th Av, 5 years..... 900

WORTHEN, William E., to Edward Weiss; 63 Bleecker St, 1¾ years.. 960

SHEEHY, Edward C. and Patrick, to John F. Meyer; 1,263 Lexington Av, 5 years..... 1,700

SCHNEIDER, Mary, and others to William France; 113 East 129th St, 5 years..... 300

TAYLOR, Belle, to Marie Moran; 109 West 31st St, 2 years..... 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ASHER, Mary H., to Heyman Israel; s s of 113th St, 117.9 ft w of 5th Av, (security)..... 1

ALLEN, Henry W., to Mary A. Walker; w s of Riverview Terrace, 217.9 ft n of Dock St, 3 years..... 750

BECHT, John H., to Addison Brown and another, executors; 334 and 336 East 70th St, (two mortgages,) 5 years..... 30,000

CANTRELL, George, and wife to George W. Wickersham and another, trustees; w s of Madison Av, 50 ft n of 86th St, 3 years..... 40,000

CORBLEY, John, to J. H. Thorn; n s of Mosholu Av, 119.2 ft w of Old Albany Road, 2 years..... 200

CUNNINGHAM, John, and wife to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; n s of 12th St, e of 1st Av, 1 year.. 8,500

SAME to Helen Cunningham; n s of 12th St, Lot 329, map of northwest of Stuyvesant, secures judgment.

CHAFFEE, Harry, to F. J. Middlebrook; n s of 18th St, 325 ft e of 9th Av, and other property, 1 year. 15,000

SAME to same and another; w s of Amsterdam Av, 100.5 ft n of 70th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year and demand..... 28,500

COLLINS, Ann M., to F. P. Olcott and another, trustees; n s of 88th St, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years. 10,000

DILLON, Edward J., and wife to George W. McAdam; e s of Mott Av, 160.9 ft n of 165th St, (installments)..... 3,800

DRESSNER, Lee, and wife to Daniel Dressner; 23 Ludlow St, 3 years.. 5,000

DONALLY, Mary A., to Diedrich Haaren; 316 and 318 West 16th St, 3 years..... 2,000

DORLAND, Jane A., to Charles E. Appleby and another, trustees; 219 West 53d St, 3 years..... 10,000

ECKSTEIN, Rosalie, and another to New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; n s of 86th St, 92.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years.... 25,000

FLANDERS, Louis, to Anthony L. Aste; 208 and 206 Elm St and 22 and 24 Marion St, 1 year..... 19,500

FOX, Charles, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 422 and 424 East 13th St, 1 year. 14,000

GAREISS, Augustus, and wife to Augustus Gareiss; s s of 134th St, 225 ft e of Trinity Av, 3 years..... 4,000

GALLAGHER, Patrick, to Henriette Marks; 17 and 19 West 3d St, 1 year..... 27,000

HALDENSTEIN, Isidor, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 206 West 132d St, 5 years..... 6,500

HEERT, Henry H., to Caroline M. Hills; n w corner of 3d Av and 125th St, 7 years..... 150,000

JACKSON, Lewis D., to Henry E. Klugh, as executor; s s of Fairmount Av, part of Lot 4, map of Fairmount, 3 years..... 700

KARST, John D., Jr., to Jacob Korn; n s of 87th St, 100 feet e of 9th Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 21,250

LOEB, Louis, and others to Jennie J. Mandeville; w s of West End Av, 41.8 ft s of 87th St, 5 years.... 15,000

LEITH, John H., and another, to William E. Callender; e s of Crosby St, 190.1 ft n of Prince St, demand. 11,600

SAME to E. F. Holbrook and others, executors; 91 Crosby St and 56 Marion St, 5 years..... 78,000

MALONEY, William P., to George F. Colsey and another; w s of Lenox Av, 75.7 ft s of 114th St, 1 year.. 6,500

MALONEY, Thomas, and wife to Judson S. Todd; n s of 133d St, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, (three mortgages,) 1 year..... 70,000

MARK, Hanna, to John A. Beall, trustee; n s of 85th St, 281.1 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 14,000

MILDEBERGER, Minard D., and wife to G. M. Miller and another, trustee; e s of Varick St, 43 ft n of Downing St, 5 years..... 7,000

McGRATH, Ida, to New-York Building and Loan Banking Company; w s of Riverview Terrace, 217 ft n of Dock St, installments..... 5,175

PRICE, George, to Simon Danzig and another; e s of Varick St, 43 ft s of 156th St, 1 year..... 900

SAME to same and another; same property, 2 years and demand, (two mortgages)..... 600

PORCHER, Charles M., to Katie A. Dieterlen; n s of 132d St, 135 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 5,000

SCHRENKEISEN, Martin F., to Somerville Bush, of Fourth St, 165 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 1 year.. 4,325

SULLIVAN, Michael J., to Paul Halpin; n s of 148th St, 425.3 ft e of Morris Av, 3 years..... 1,500

THATCHER, Edward C., and wife to C. E. Douglas; s s of 104th St, 205 ft e of Park Av, 1 year.... 3,000

SHAWE, John C., to Sarah E. Kaplan; 17 Forsyth St, demand..... 2,527

SHAW, Adelaide E., to The Mutual Life Insurance Company; n s of East Broadway, 52.4 ft w of Jefferson St, 1 year..... 500

SCHMID, Anton, and wife to Anna, M. Schmid; s s of 129th St, 560 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 850

SMITH, Edward R., to Harris Mandelbaum and another; n s of 18th St, 325 ft e of 9th Av, demand.... 5,500

TELLKAMPF, Anita, to Emily S. Dow; s s of 4th St, 25 ft e of Macdougal St, 1 year..... 2,000

THE BOTTLERS AND MANUfacturers' Association to William Lighte and others; s s 37th St, 250 ft e of 3d Av, secures bonds. ....

VANDERSHOFF, Harmon B., to H. C. Bolton; 30 West 51st St, 1 year.. 30,000

WESSEL, Calvin, to George Arnold, Sr.; s s 43d St, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

ZUELCH, George, and wife to Henry Zuelch; n s 154th St, 245 ft e of Morris Av, 4 years..... 2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERNHARDT, Sarah, to Margaret Reilly..... $16,000

CHARLTON, William B., to E. C. Charlton..... 1

DANZIG, Simon, and another to H. R. Dater and another, trustees, (two mortgages)..... 2

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Gertrude Link, administratrix.... 8,000

HAFT, Isaac, to Harris Markowitch and others (three mortgages)..... 7,000

LANG, George, to Ann Jackson..... 1

MILLER, Julius G., to Margaret Reilly..... 1,038

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to J. A. Lewis and others, trustees, and another (two mortgages)..... 15,074

STEIN, Joseph, to Henriette Stein. 1

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INsurance Company to Ann E. Mitchell and others, administratrix..... 18,000

SAME to E. C. Sturges..... 18,000

WALKER, Mary A., to Minnie McIntyre 750

WALLACH, Henry, to Margaret Reilly 1,026

WEBB, Annie E., to Addie Gillies.. 1

Lis Pendens.

CLINTON ST, 105 and 107; Jonas Well against Bernhard Heller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

160TH ST and RAILROAD AV, s w corner; Mary Cash against Tillie E. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

UNION AV, w s, 125 ft n of Cedar St, 20.3 ft front; John Lanzer against Julius Wolff, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

1ST AV, e s, Lot 13, between 16th and 17th Sts; Michael Higgins, administrator, against Eleanor McCart, (action to set aside deed.)

WARREN ST, 36; George S. Schnats against the Day Wagon Company and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

11TH ST, n s, 270.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25 ft front; Abraham Stern against Annie Weinstein, executrix, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

ST. NISHOLAS PLACE and 152D ST, s w corner; John Flynn against Lewis P. Judson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office:

PERRY ST, 97; G. P. Bruderlein against Joseph Mandelbaum, owner; Lena K. Buellesbach and Theodore Schrader, contractors..... $155

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Kirchner against same..... 175

SAME PROPERTY; Lena K. Buellesbach against Joseph Mandelbaum, owner and contractor..... 1,500

PELHAM and ST. JOHN'S AV, s e corner; Isabella M. Burton against James and Cecelia Shanley, owners; James Shanley, contractor..... 1,013

CHARLES ST, 72; Lena K. Bullesbach against Joseph Mandelbaum, owner and contractor 7,250

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 4%

IN SUMS TO SUIT.

Only on New-York City real estate. Moderate and fixed charges; no extras; title insurance not required.

LEWIS M. NORWOOD

135 Broadway.

ONLY TWO LEFT

OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

E. KILPATRICK, Builder,

50 WEST 67TH ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN.

CHEAP RATES.

HEAVY AMOUNTS, LOW CHARGES.

Van Rensselaer, Martin & Ramsey,

111 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FOREST HILL, N. J.—Within 30 minutes of Chambers St. or 23d St. ferry; flagged, curbed, and macadamized streets, gas, water, &c.; houses for sale or rent; lots on easy terms; send for illustrated booklet. FOREST HILL ASSOCIATION, Newark, N. J.

PEACHBLOW FARM HOUSE; 15 ROOMS; furnace, spring water, bath, gardens, fruit, stables; 15 acres 1½ miles from Warwick, New-York; altitude, 700 feet; healthy, picturesque. GEORGE A. SANFORD, (Johnson & Co.,) 67 Liberty St.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Fine house; 9 large rooms; good cellar and attic; 7 miles from Hoboken Ferry, between Arlington and Rutherford; 3 acres of ground, or more; good investment. LOUIS KOCH, Kingsland, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE; ALSO LAND ON the Sound in Connecticut. MELVILLE E. MEAD, 47 Cedar St.

New-Jersey Real Estate.

NEW-JERSEY A SPECIALTY; THE ORANGES; very desirable investments; sale or rent. E. P. HAMILTON & CO., 96 Broadway, second floor.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1895,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

3-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot

NO. 223 WEST 4th ST.,

between Christopher and West 10th Sts.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

CHOICE STOCK FARM, 240 ACRES, NEAR Cochecton, Sullivan County, N. Y.; handsome house, barn, &c.; convenient location; Erie Railroad; abundant fruit; will keep 40 cows; price, $7,500; will exchange for seaside cottage worth $3,000 to $5,000. S. B. GOODALE & SON, 6 West 24th St., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

To Let for Business Purposes.

EAST 23D ST., Nos. 209, 211, and 213.

Seventy-three feet by half block; modern fire-proof building; large store floor; can be divided; lofts suitable for high-class manufacturing; passenger and freight elevators; electric light; electric power; excellent location; ready for tenants June 15; terms reasonable; long leases if desired.

APPLY TO

CASS REALTY CORPORATION,

503 Fifth Avenue.

New-York City.

LOFTS—One 100x50; one 50x50; light all around; steam heat and power. WESTING, 449 West 41st St.

OFFICE.—$100 a year; ground floor; 66 Grand St., near Wooster; heat, light, and attendance.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

Hotel Grenoble Apartments,

57th STREET AND 7th AVENUE.

Elegant furnished suites, large and small, by the

Week, Month, or Year.

With or without hotel service. Apply

WILLIAM NOBLE, OWNER.

New-Jersey Houses To Let.

AT MANTOLOKING, OCEAN CO., NEW-JERSEY.

Several very desirable cottages to rent for the season; furnished complete; running water from two artesian wells 1,200 feet deep; rent of ocean-front cottages, $500 to $800; on bay, $300 to $400; ample railroad facilities; fine bathing, fishing, and sailing. Apply to CHRIS. HEISER, Cass Realty Corporation, 503 Fifth Avenue, or 59 Liberty St., New-York City.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

For rent, cottage, 17 rooms, fully furnished; $800 season. Address 38 West 25th St.

Referees' Notices.

SEVENTH AVENUE.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JAMES HENDERSON, plaintiff, against ROBERT HENDERSON and ELIZABETH HENDERSON, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22nd day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Monday, the 27th day of May, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets, in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue aforesaid, distant forty-nine (49) feet four (4) inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street; running thence northerly along the westerly line of said Seventh Avenue, nineteen feet eight inches and four-fifths of an inch, to the centre of the party wall between the building on this lot and the building adjoining on the north; thence westerly at right angles to Seventh Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of the said party wall eighty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue nineteen feet eight inches and four-fifths of an inch, and thence easterly and parallel with Twenty-third Street eighty feet to the place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Robert Henderson by Isaac Levey by deed dated the 27th day of July, 1889, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 2,248 of Conveyances, Page 22, on the 29th day of July, 1889.—Dated New-York, April 29th, 1895.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

ISAAC N. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 203 Broadway, N. Y. my6-2aw3wM&F&my29

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-seventh Street.—Supreme Court of the State of New-York, City and County of New-York.—ABRAHAM ANT and LOUIS BUSH, as administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of WOLF BUSH, deceased, plaintiffs, against Louis Bush, Pena Bush, his wife; Max Hurvich, Theresa Rapoport, and Irving E. Bush, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 22nd day of May, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, distant one hundred and ninety-six (196) feet westwardly from the southwesterly corner of said West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, and thence running southwardly, but parallel with said Eighth Avenue, and through a party wall, so far as the same extends, ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches, to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly, but along said middle line of the block, sixteen (16) feet; thence northwardly, again parallel with said Eighth Avenue, and to and through another party wall, so far as the same extends, ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches, to the said southerly line of West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; and thence eastwardly, but along the said southerly line of West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, sixteen (16) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 26th, 1895.

CHARLES H. WESTCOTT, Referee.

SAMUEL WASSERMAN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 38 Park Row, New-York, N. Y.

ap29-2aw3wM&F&my22

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH Street.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—AMBIA BOODY, plaintiff, against SUSAN ORCUTT and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, Herman W. Vander Poel, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Wednesday, the 22d day of May, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William W. Fogg, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment named and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, distant one hundred and nineteen (119) feet and six (6) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of St. Nicholas Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; running thence northerly and at right angles to One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, partly through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, partly through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; thence easterly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet, to the point or place of beginning. Subject to the covenants of restrictions, &c., contained in agreement recorded in Liber 2,320 of Conveyances, Page 173.—Dated New-York, April 29th, 1895.

H. W. VANDER POEL, Referee.

PERCY L. KLOCK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 203 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.

ap29-2aw3wM&F&my22

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH Street.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—AMBIA BOODY, plaintiff, against SUSAN ORCUTT and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, Herman W. Vander Poel, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Monday, the 27th day of May, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William W. Fogg, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment named and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, distant forty-eight feet and five inches northerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Central Park West with the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street; running thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Third Street and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet; running thence northerly and parallel with Central Park West, twenty-seven feet and five inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street; and thence running easterly, along the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, one hundred feet, to the westerly side of Central Park West, and thence running southerly, along the westerly side of Central Park West, twenty-seven feet and five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, May 7th, 1895.

FREDERICK SMYTH, Referee.

LIPPMANN & RUCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Park Row, New-York City.

my8-2aw3wW&F&my31

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH Street.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—AMBIA BOODY, plaintiff, against SUSAN ORCUTT and others, defendants.—Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of May, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of May, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Central Park West, distant forty-eight feet and five inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Central Park West with the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street; running thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Third Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet; running thence northerly and parallel with Central Park West, twenty-one feet; running thence easterly, again parallel with One Hundred and Third Street, and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet, to the westerly side of Central Park West; and thence southerly along the westerly side of Central Park West twenty-one feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, May 7th, 1895.

FREDERICK SMYTH, Referee.

LIPPMANN & RUCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Park Row, New-York City.

my8-2aw3wW&F&my31

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Supreme Court, New-York County, City and County of New-York.—LOUISA SCHWEGLER, plaintiff, against JOHN C. BARTH and others, defendants.—Action No. 4.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of May, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of May, 1895